TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay,

1890

WITH

APPENDICES.

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ANNUAL SANITARY REPORT FOR 1890.

SECTION I.—METEOROLOGY. No remarks.

SECTION II.—EUROPEAN ARMY. No remarks.

SECTION III.—NATIVE ARMY. No remarks.

SECTION IV.—JAILS. No remarks.

These sections are omitted from this report (*vide* Government of India Resolution No. 118, dated 27th June 1878.)

SECTION V.

GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Alteration of the headings in the Annual Forms Nos. VI and X and in the other statements.

Government Resolution in the General Department, No. 2358, dated 14th June 1890, directed the headings "Bowel Complaints" in Annual Forms Nos. VI and X of the statements appended to the Sanitary Reports and similar headings in other statements embodied therein to be changed to "Dysentery and Diarrhœa."

BIRTHS.

Number of registered births.

2. In the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1890 there were 641,115 births registered against 600,489 in 1889. The recorded births for the year under report were thus 40,626 in excess of the number registered in the previous year,

and exceeded the mean of the preceding ten years ending 1889 by 103,539. By sexes there were 333,693 males and 307,417 females against 312,974 and 287,515 respectively in 1889.

Births in 1890 compared with previous years from 1880 to 1889.

3. The following table shows the number of births registered in each year from 1880 to 1890, their ratios per 1,000 of population and the proportion of males to females:—

Years.	Population.	Number of Births registered.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.			In every 100 Births there were		For every 100 Male Births the Females were
		Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females	Children.	Males.	Females	
1880...	16,228,774	195,285	175,588	370,873	12·03	10·82	22·85	52·66	47·34	89·91
1881...	16,454,414	239,912	219,745	459,657	14·58	13·35	27·93	52·19	47·81	91·59
1882...	16,454,414	255,927	235,419	491,346	15·55	14·31	29·86	52·09	47·91	91·98
1883...	16,454,414	261,966	239,835	501,801	15·92	14·58	30·50	52·20	47·80	91·55
1884...	16,454,414	278,986	255,737	534,723	16·96	15·54	32·50	52·17	47·83	91·67
1885...	16,454,414	298,406	274,025	572,431	18·14	16·65	34·79	52·13	47·87	91·83
1886...	16,454,414	303,376	278,177	581,553	18·44	16·90	35·34	52·17	47·83	91·69
1887...	16,454,414	327,500	300,693	628,193	19·90	18·27	38·18	52·13	47·87	91·81
1888...	16,454,414	330,316	304,377	634,693	20·07	18·50	38·57	52·04	47·96	92·15
1889...	16,454,414	312,974	287,515	600,489	19·02	17·47	36·49	52·12	47·88	91·87
Mean for ten years..	16,431,850	280,465	257,111	537,576	17·07	15·65	32·72	52·17	47·83	91·67
1890...	16,454,414	333,698	307,417	641,115	20·08	18·68	38·97	52·05	47·95	92·14

The recorded birth-rate for the year was 38·97 per 1,000 of population against 36·49 in 1889. It is satisfactory to notice that some improvement in birth registration has taken place in several districts.

Number of males born to every 100 females born.

4. From Annual Form No. I in the Appendix, it will be seen that for every 100 female births 108·55 male births were registered, but this proportion is greater in the undermentioned collectorates and districts:—

In Kaira the ratio of male to female births was		...	111·89 per cent.
„ Karáchi	„	...	118·08 „
„ Hyderabad	„	...	136·07 „
„ Thar and Párkar	„	...	133·65 „
„ Shikárpur	„	...	125·42 „
„ Upper Sind Frontier	„	...	128·33 „

Births by months.

5. The monthly distribution of births in 1890 as compared with 1889 and with the monthly mean of the previous ten years is given in the following table:—

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Mean for ten years 1880 to 1889	40,940	37,656	42,543	42,553	44,801	47,899	48,325	47,559	46,962	47,783	46,026	44,529	537,576
1889...	46,719	42,117	46,849	47,843	50,161	54,900	54,687	53,504	53,258	53,535	49,695	47,221	600,489
1890...	45,532	42,652	47,356	48,563	50,809	55,949	59,410	63,247	63,209	63,346	54,603	46,439	641,115

The greatest number (63,346) was registered in October and the least (42,652) in February. In 1889 the highest and the lowest numbers, (54,900) and (42,117) respectively, were registered in the months of June and February.

Comparison between the number of births registered in each district and collectorate for 1890, with the number for 1889 and the mean for ten years.

6. The next table shows the number of births registered in 1890 in each district and collectorate of the Presidency contrasted with those for 1889 and the mean for ten years:—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Mean for ten years 1880–1889.		1889.		1890.	
				Number of Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Births.	Ratio per 1 000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	1.237,231	44,826	36·85	52,391	42·35	56,709	45·84
	2	Násik	781,206	27,840	35·85	30,448	38·97	31,992	40·95
	3	Thána	807,367	24,340	30·00	23,795	29·47	28,298	35·05
	4	City of Bombay ...	773,196	15,402	20·26	15,240	19·71	15,304	19·79
	5	Kolába	482,830	12,506	26·63	14,748	30 54	17,078	35·37
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar	751,228	30,544	40·54	33,364	44·41	37,405	49·79
	7	Poona	900,621	29,016	32·19	33,031	36·68	35,364	39·27
	8	Sholápur	582,487	22,580	37·88	27,741	47·63	31,423	53·94
	9	Sátára	1,062,350	43,296	40·76	45,521	42·85	47,501	44·71
	10	Ratnágiri	997,090	22,505	22·53	28,349	28·43	32,377	32·47
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	864,014	34,844	39·98	37,837	43·79	38,515	44·58
	12	Dhárwár	882,907	38,873	43·51	42,790	48·46	42,689	48·35
	13	Bijápur	638,493	25,366	38·65	32,266	50·53	34,064	53·35
	14	Kánara	421,840	13,185	31·43	13,667	32·40	13,238	31·38
Eastern Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	614,198	22,212	36·21	21,792	35·47	24,669	40·16
	16	Broach	326,930	11,009	33·43	12,316	37·67	11,991	36·67
	17	Kaira	804,800	29,004	36·14	29,153	36·22	30,892	38·38
	18	Panch Mahális	255,479	8,464	33·32	9,087	35·56	10,574	41·39
	19	Ahmedabad	856,324	28,026	32·83	29,865	34·87	28,341	33·10
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	478,688	11,317	23·91	13,915	29·07	15,678	32·75
	21	Hyderabad	754,624	14,469	19 26	18,921	25·07	20,392	27·02
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	203,344	5,988	29·78	4,578	22·51	5,236	25·75
	23	Shikárpur	852,986	19,796	23·42	26,569	31·15	27,540	32·28
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ..	124,181	2,172	17·99	3,105	25·00	3,845	30·96

Abstract.

Western Registration District	4,081,830	124,914	30·96	136,622	33·47	149,381	36·60
Central do.	4,293,776	147,941	34 33	168,006	39·13	84,070	42·87
Southern do.	2,807,254	112,268	39·52	126,560	45·08	128,506	45·78
Eastern Gujarát do.	2,857,731	98,715	34·60	102,213	35·76	106,467	37·26
Sind Registration do.	2,413,823	53,738	22·47	67,088	27·79	72,691	30·11
Presidency ...	16,454,414	537,576	32·72	600,489	36·49	641,115	38·97

It will be seen from the abstract of the above table that the number of births recorded in each district in 1890 was higher than in the previous year. It also exceeded the mean of the preceding ten years ending 1889.

7. Of the 24 collectorates, the number of recorded births in 1890 was higher than in 1889 in all the collectorates, except Dhárwár, Kánara, Broach and Ahmedabad. In the City of Bombay the registration of births in 1890 has not apparently been well attended to, as the recorded birth-rate for the year was 19·79 per 1,000 against 19·71 in 1889, whilst the mean ratio for the last ten years ending 1889 amounted to 20·26 per 1,000 of population. In a subsequent table it will be seen that out of 56 towns in the Presidency the City of Bombay occupies the 5th place from the bottom of the list.

Birth registration in urban and rural circles.

8. The birth-rate per 1,000 of population among the urban and rural population in each collectorate of the Presidency during 1890 as compared with 1889 is given in the following table :—

Collectorates.	Urban and Rural.	Population according to Census of 1881.	1889.	1890.
Khándesh	Urban	49,465	25·29	31·68
	Rural	1,187,766	43·06	46·42
Násik	Urban	48,535	18·05	22·25
	Rural	732,671	40·36	42·19
Thána	Urban	27,366	11·15	10·38
	Rural	780,001	30·12	35·92
City of Bombay	Urban	773,196	19·71	19·79
	Rural	.....	...	...

Collectorates.	Urban and Rural.	Population according to Census of 1881.	1889.	1890.
Kolába	Urban	23,531	21·67	25·37
	Rural	459,299	31·00	35·82
Ahmednagar	Urban	46,288	43·94	43·18
	Rural	704,940	44·44	50·23
Poona	Urban	147,376	23·96	27·90
	Rural	753,245	39·16	41·49
Sholápur	Urban	92,926	33·97	31·63
	Rural	489,561	50·22	58·18
Sátára	Urban	51,482	27·55	26·32
	Rural	1,010,868	43·63	45·65
Ratnágiri	Urban	21,563	32·46	31·44
	Rural	975,527	28·34	32·49
Belgaum	Urban	54,190	34·10	33·81
	Rural	809,824	44·44	45·30
Dhárwár	Urban	91,071	45·02	45·09
	Rural	791,836	48·86	48·73
Bijápur	Urban	18,448	39·68	44·29
	Rural	620,045	50·86	53·62
Kánara	Urban	24,390	35·30	33·06
	Rural	397,450	32·22	31·28
Surat	Urban	123,073	27·56	29·84
	Rural	491,125	37·46	42·35
Broach	Urban	48,760	27·83	29·80
	Rural	278,170	39·39	37·88
Kaira	Urban	67,614	34·40	29·83
	Rural	737,186	36·39	39·17
Panch Maháls	Urban	25,736	33·45	32·95
	Rural	229,743	35·81	42·33
Ahmedabad	Urban	171,390	35·87	34·39
	Rural	684,934	34·63	32·77
Karáchi	Urban	68,332	55·58	58·86
	Rural	410,356	24·65	28·40
Hyderabad	Urban	45,194	36·95	39·67
	Rural	709,429	24·32	26·22
Thar and Párkar	Urban	2,828	19·09	34·30
	Rural	200,516	22·56	25·63
Shikárpur	Urban	83,073	29·02	28·89
	Rural	769,913	31·38	32·65
Upper Sind Frontier	Urban	11,352	21·93	22·37
	Rural	112,829	25·31	31·83
Presidency ...	Urban	2,117,180	27·79	28·40
	Rural	14,337,234	37·78	40·52

9. The recorded birth-rates among the urban and rural populations of the Presidency were respectively 28·40 and 40·52 against 27·79 and 37·78 in 1889. Among the rural population of each collectorate, except Kánara, Ahmedabad, Karáchi, Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar, the birth-rates were higher than in the urban population. In 1889 the birth-rates amongst the rural population were higher than in the urban population in each of the collectorates, except Ratnágiri, Kánara, Ahmedabad, Karáchi and Hyderabad.

10. The difference is most marked in the following collectorates :—

	Ratio per 1,000.	
	Rural.	Urban.
Sholápur	58·18	31·63
Thána	35·92	10·38
Násik	42·19	22·25
Sátára	45·65	26·32
Khándesh...	46·42	31·68
Poona	41·49	27·90
Surat	42·35	29·84
Belgaum	45·30	33·81

whilst in the undermentioned 4 collectorates and Thar and Párkar District the birth-rates in the rural population were lower than in the urban.

	Urban.	Rural.
Karáchi	68·86	28·40
Hyderabad	39·67	26·22
Thar and Párkar	34·30	25·63
Kánara...	33·06	31·28
Ahmedabad	34·39	32·77

Birth-rates in tálukas.

11. The birth-rate for each rural registration circle is shown on the opposite page, which has been drawn so as to show at a glance the rate in each collectorate.

12. It will be seen that 39 talukás recorded a rate of above 50 per 1,000 of population, whilst among 71 rural registration circles it was between 40 and 50 per 1,000. In 38 it was about 40 per 1,000, whilst in 35 it was 30 to 35 per 1,000; in 31 it ranged between 20 and 30 per 1,000; in 8 it was below 20 per 1,000. These 8 tálukas are in Sind, where the registration of births, although an improvement has taken place, is still very defective.

13. In Khándesh the registration of births is well attended to in all the tálukas except Taloda, Nandurbár and its petha Navápur, where the birth-rate is low.

In Násik the registration of births is fairly carried out in all the tálukas, with the exception of Igatpuri and Peint, in which the birth-rates are very low.

In Thána the registration of births shows a low rate throughout the collectorate, except Váda and Kalyán, where it is well attended to.

In Kolába the registration of births shows a low rate throughout the collectorate.

In Ahmednagar birth registration is well attended to throughout the collectorate.

In Poona the registration of births is well attended to in all the tálukas except Mával, in which the rate is low.

In Sholápur birth registration is well attended to throughout the collectorate.

In Sátára the registration of births is well carried out in all the tálukas, with the exception of Málcolmpeth, in which the rate is very low.

In Ratnágiri the registration of births shows a low rate throughout the collectorate.

In Belgaum birth registration is well attended to throughout the collectorate.

In Dhárwár the registration of births is carefully looked after throughout the collectorate.

In Bijápur birth registration is well carried out throughout the collectorate.

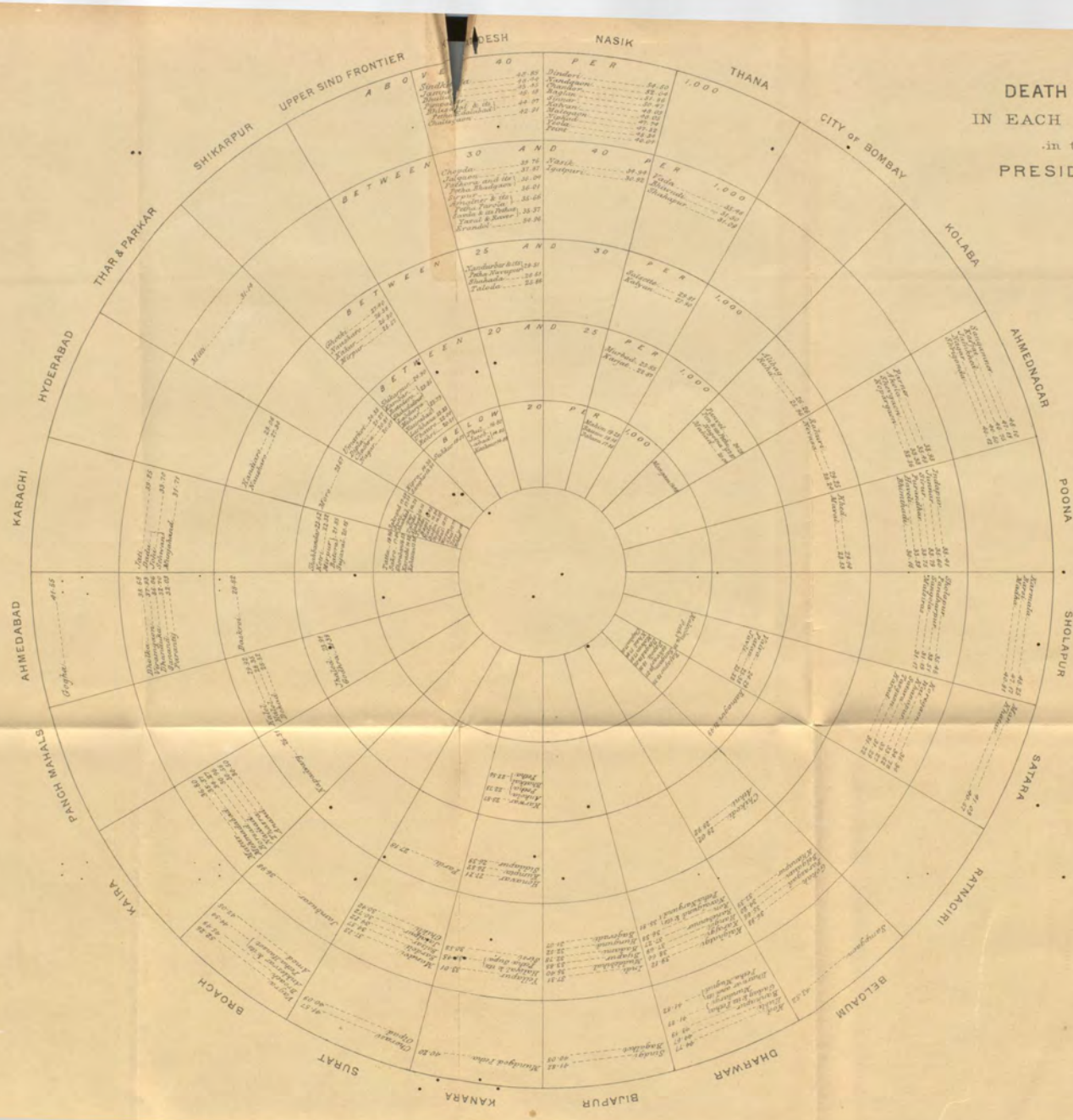
In Kánara birth registration is apparently inaccurate in all the tálukas except Honávar, Kumta and Kárwár.

In Surat the registration of births is carefully attended to in all the tálukas, but more attention is still required in Chikhli and Párdi.

In Broach birth registration is well carried out in all the tálukas except A'mod, in which the rate is low.

In Kaira the registration of births is fairly attended to in all the talukas, with the exception of Kapadvanj and Mátar, where the rate is low.

DEATH RATE
IN EACH TALUKA
in the
PRESIDENCY



In Panch Mahálş birth registration is well attended to throughout the collectorate.

In Ahmedabad the registration of births is fairly carried out in the tálukas of Gogha and Dhandhuka, but greater attention ought to be paid to the subject in the remaining tálukas.

In Karáchi birth registration shows a very low rate throughout the collectorate except in Mánjhand, in which the subject seems to have been fairly attended to.

In Hyderabad the registration of births is well carried out in Kandiáro, Moro and Naushahro, but in the remaining tálukas the rates are very low.

In Thar and Párkar birth registration is well attended to in Khipra, but in the remaining tálukas the rates are very low.

In Shikárpur the registration of births is fairly carried out in Shikárpur and Sukkur, but more attention to this matter is necessary in the remaining tálukas.

In Upper Sind Frontier the registration of births is well attended to in Jacobabad, but in Thal and Kashmor the rates are very low.

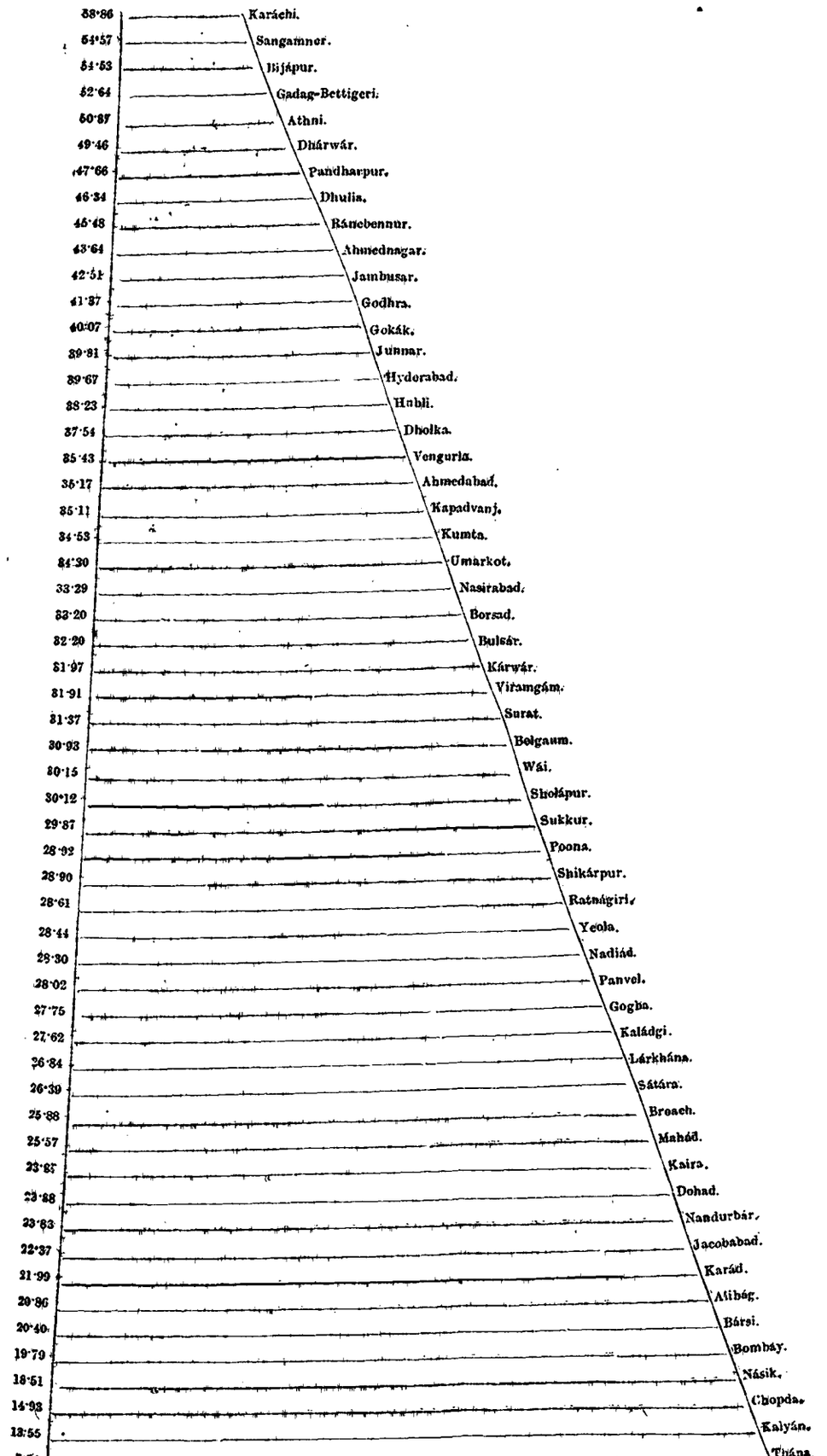
I hope Government will be pleased to call the especial attention of the Collectors in the following districts to the necessity for a more careful examination of the registration of births in their respective collectorates :—

Thána.	Karáchi.
Kolába.	Hyderabad.
Ratnágiri.	Thar and Párkar.
Kánara.	Shikárpur.
Ahmedabad.	Upper Sind Frontier.

Birth-rate in sequence in towns.

14. The following diagram shows the recorded birth-rate in each town in the Presidency, arranged in sequence of highest birth-rate per 1,000 of population :—

Recorded Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population in Towns.



15. It will be seen that out of 56 towns in the Presidency, 13 had a birth-rate exceeding 40 per 1,000. In many towns, however, little attention appears to have been paid to the registration of births. For instance, in the town of Thána a birth-rate of only 7·54 per 1,000 was recorded against 7·82 in 1889, in the town of Násik a birth-rate of 18·51 per 1,000 was registered

against 13·85 in 1889, and in the town of Alibág 20·86 against 21·33. In the towns of Kaira and Broach the recorded birth-rates were respectively 23·97 and 25·88 per 1,000 against 27·61 and 24·08 in 1889. Birth-rates, such as those of Thána 7·54, Kalyán 13·55, Chopda 14·93, Násik 18·51, City of Bombay 19·79, and those returned by Bársi, Alibág, Karád, Jacobabad, Dohad and Kaira are absolutely valueless. These and other Municipalities, which have returned apparently equally inaccurate birth-rates, cannot be supposed to have been attending to their duties properly, and I hope Government will be pleased to call the special attention of the authorities to the necessity of much greater attention being paid to this most important subject. The undermentioned Municipalities deserve credit for the attention they have paid to the registration of births :—

Collectorates.	Municipalities.	Birth-rate.
Karáchi	Karáchi	58·86
Ahmednagar	Sangamner	54·57
Bijápur	Bijápur	54·53
Dhárwár	Gadag-Bettigeri ...	52·64
Belgaum	Athni	50·87
Dhárwár	Dhárwár...	49·46
Sholápur	Pandharpur	47·66
Khándesh	Dhulia	46·34
Dhárwár	Ránebennúr	45·48
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	43·64
Broach	Jambusar	42·51
Panch Mahás	Godhra	41·37
Belgaum	Gokák	40·07

16. The above table confirms the view that a high birth-rate is not confined to any particular part of the Presidency, but solely depends on accuracy of registration and the care and supervision exercised by officials who interest themselves specially in this subject.

Birth-rates in cantonments.

17. The following table contrasts the recorded birth-rate in each cantonment in British territory in 1890 with the results of the previous year :—

Cantonments.	Birth-rate, 1889.	Birth-rate, 1890.
Devláli	23·94	28·55
Málegaon	29·89	26·45
Ahmednagar	15·91	18·09
Poona	27·03	27·91
Kirkee	34·27	33·43
Belgaum	15·24	14·09
Ahmedabad	11·86	20·10

It will be seen from the above table that the recorded birth-rate was below 40 per 1,000 in each of the cantonments. The cantonments of Devláli, Ahmednagar and Ahmedabad show some improvement in the registration of births in 1890 over 1889. Sufficient attention appears not to have been paid to the registration of births in the cantonment of Poona, as the birth-rate (27·91) in it in 1890 is nearly the same as that for 1889 (27·03). In the cantonments of Málegaon, Kirkee and Belgaum the registration of births is apparently not very carefully looked after, and I hope Government will be pleased again to call the special attention of the Magistrates in these cantonments to the necessity for a more careful examination of their birth registers.

Still-born.

18. During the year 1890, 5,827 children were registered as still-born against 5,709 in 1889. Of these 3,245 were males and 2,582 females against 3,190 and 2,519 respectively in 1889. These births occurred in the following collectorates :—

Collectorates.	Recorded Births.	Still-born.			Percentage of still-born to born alive.
		Urban.	Rural.	Total.	
Khándesh	56,709	4	120	124	0·22
Násik	31,992	20	158	178	0·56
Thána	28,298	...	61	61	0·22
City of Bombay	15,304	1,277	...	1,277	8·34
Kolába	17,078	4	51	55	0·32
Ahmednagar	37,405	18	58	76	0·20
Poona	35,364	64	69	133	0·38
Sholápur	31,423	1	52	53	0·17
Sátára	47,501	39	263	302	0·63
Ratnágiri	32,377	8	22	30	0·09
Belgaum	38,515	15	85	100	0·26
Dhárwár	42,689	82	491	573	1·34
Bijápur	34,064	16	93	109	0·32
Kánara	13,238	30	515	545	4·12
Surat	24,669	102	250	352	1·43
Broach	11,991	61	103	164	1·37
Kaira	30,892	34	120	154	0·50
Panch Maháls	10,574	8	48	56	0·53
Ahmedabad	28,341	477	33	510	1·80
Karáchi	15,678	164	167	331	2·11
Hyderabad	20,392	49	90	139	0·68
Thar and Párkar	5,236	...	20	20	0·38
Shikárpur	27,540	113	312	425	1·54
Upper Sind Frontier	3,845	4	56	60	1·56
Presidency ...	641,115	2,590	3,237	5,827	0·91

19. The percentage of still-born to born alive was high in the City of Bombay (8·34 against 8·02 in 1889). In Kánara it was 4·12 against 3·87 in 1889.

Deaths.

Number of deaths.

20. Among the civil population in the rural, town and cantonment circles in the Presidency 463,616 deaths were registered during the year 1890. In 1889, 518,562 deaths, or 54,946 more than in 1890, were recorded. The following statement shows the number of deaths recorded in each year since 1880:—

1880	328,673	1885	473,591
1881	381,450	1886	381,185
1882	343,418	1887	455,261
1883	420,198	1888	468,039
1884	408,409	1889	518,562
1890	463,616		

The year under report, as compared with 1889, was, therefore, on the whole healthier.

21. Of the total deaths registered 242,835 occurred among males and 220,781 among females against 270,992 and 247,570 respectively in 1889.

Death-rate.

22. The computed death-rate per 1,000 of population in 1890 was 28·18 against 31·51 in 1889 and a decennial mean of 25·43. Omitting Sind, where registration is defective, the recorded death-rate in the other parts of the Presidency amounted to 29·31 per 1,000 of population against 33·06 in 1889.

Male and female death-rates.

23. The millesimal ratio of males dying to males living was 28·58 and of females dying to females living 27·75. In 1889 these ratios were respectively 31·89 and 31·11. For every 100 females who died, 109·99 deaths among males were recorded, but these proportions vary considerably in the following collectorates:—

In Khándesh the ratio of male to female deaths was 110·72 per cent.
„ Thána „ „ 113·44 „
„ City of Bombay „ „ 111·93 „
„ Kolába „ „ 110·11 „
„ Ahmednágar „ „ 111·18 „
„ Poona „ „ 111·32 „
„ Kánara „ „ 114·23 „
„ Broach „ „ 111·18 „
„ Kaira „ „ 116·14 „
„ Panch Maháls „ „ 112·86 „
„ Ahmedabad „ „ 112·63 „
„ Karáchi „ „ 118·40 „
„ Hyderabad „ „ 124·44 „
„ Thar and Párkar „ „ 123·57 „
„ Shikárpur „ „ 117·91 „
„ Upper Sind Frontier „ „ 132·51 „

Deaths by districts.

24. The following table shows, for each registration district, the population enumerated at the census of 1881, the number of deaths recorded in 1890 by sexes, and their ratios per 1,000 of population. The highest ratio (34·91 per 1,000) occurred in the Eastern Gujárat Registration District and the lowest (21·57) in Sind :—

Registration Districts.	Population according to Census of 1881.			Number of Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Western Registration District ...	2,154,823	1,927,007	4,081,830	56,177	50,830	107,007	26·07	26·37	26·22
Central do.	2,137,095	2,156,681	4,293,776	59,876	55,887	115,763	28·02	25·91	26·96
Southern do.	1,417,136	1,390,118	2,807,254	45,505	43,494	88,999	32·11	31·29	31·70
Eastern Gujarát do.	1,471,834	1,385,897	2,857,731	52,796	46,978	99,774	35·87	33·90	34·91
Sind do.	1,316,830	1,096,993	2,413,823	28,481	23,592	52,073	21·63	21·51	21·57
Presidency ...	8,497,718	7,956,696	16,454,414	242,835	220,781	463,616	28·58	27·75	28·18

Deaths by collectorates.

25. The next table shows the recorded deaths in each collectorate in 1890 as compared with 1889 and the mean of the previous ten years :—

Districts.	Number.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Mean for ten years, 1880—1889.		1889.		1890.	
				Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	1,237,231	35,723	29·36	46,692	37·74	37,939	30·66
	2	Násik	781,206	23,260	29·95	35,301	45·19	23,156	29·64
	3	Thána	807,367	20,189	24·88	20,172	24·98	16,117	19·96
	4	City of Bombay ...	773,196	21,499	28·27	23,048	29·81	20,231	26·17
	5	Kolába	482,830	9,896	21·07	10,887	22·55	9,564	19·81
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar	751,228	22,316	29·62	28,408	37·81	22,497	29·95
	7	Poona	900,621	22,626	25·10	27,947	31·03	21,599	23·98
	8	Sholápur	582,487	16,208	27·19	23,143	39·73	19,616	33·68
	9	Sátára	1,062,350	28,525	26·85	32,565	30·65	32,904	30·97
	10	Ratnágiri	997,090	16,247	16·26	18,423	18·48	19,147	19·20
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	864,014	23,823	27·34	29,005	33·57	26,935	31·17
	12	Dhárwár	882,907	25,495	28·54	34,838	39·46	28,709	32·52
	13	Bijápur	638,493	15,489	23·60	22,630	35·44	20,088	31·46
	14	Kánara	421,840	11,778	28·08	11,679	27·69	13,267	31·45
Eastern Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	614,198	18,537	30·22	20,740	33·76	17,169	27·95
	16	Broach	326,930	11,269	34·22	13,870	42·42	12,853	39·32
	17	Kaira	804,800	23,785	29·62	26,234	32·59	28,907	35·92
	18	Panch Maháls ...	255,479	5,255	20·69	6,619	25·90	5,775	22·60
	19	Ahmedabad	856,324	25,799	30·22	31,961	37·32	35,070	40·95
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	478,688	9,295	19·64	13,030	27·22	11,608	24·25
	21	Hyderabad	754,624	11,971	15·93	14,397	19·08	13,482	17·87
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	203,344	3,391	16·86	4,368	21·48	4,107	20·20
	23	Shikárpur	852,986	14,087	16·66	20,649	24·21	20,616	24·17
	24	Upper Sind Frontier .	124,181	1,416	11·73	1,956	15·75	2,260	18·20

Abstract.

Western Registration District	4,081,830	110,567	27·41	136,100	33·34	107,007	26·22
Central do.	4,293,776	105,922	24·56	130,486	30·39	115,763	26·96
Southern do.	2,807,254	76,585	26·96	98,152	34·96	88,999	31·70
Eastern Gujarát do.	2,857,731	84,645	29·67	99,424	34·79	99,774	34·91
Sind do.	2,413,823	40,160	16·79	54,400	22·54	52,073	21·57
Presidency ...	16,454,414	417,879	25·43	518,562	31·51	463,616	28·18

It will be seen from the above table that in 1890 the recorded death-rate per 1,000 of population was higher than in 1889 in the collectorates of Ratnágiri, Kánara, Kaira, Ahmedabad and Upper Sind Frontier. In the collectorates of Sátára and Shikárpur the recorded death-rates (30·97 and 24·17 per 1,000 respectively) during the year were nearly the same as those for 1889 (30·65 and 24·21). In the remaining collectorates it was lower than in 1889. In Násik the recorded death-rate (29·64 per 1,000) during the year was considerably lower than that for 1889 (45·19).

The recorded death-rate per 1,000 of population in 1890 was higher than the annual mean of the preceding ten years in all the collectorates except Thána, City of Bombay, Kolába, Poona and Surat. In Násik and Ahmednagar the death-rates (29·64 and 29·95 per 1,000 respectively) were nearly the same as those of the annual mean of the preceding ten years (29·95 and 29·62).

Death-rate by collectorates in sequence.

26. The next statement shows the deaths in 1890 by collectorates in sequence of highest rates, which range from 40·95 per 1,000 in Ahmedabad to 17·87 in Hyderabad. In 1889 the maximum and minimum ratios (45·19 and 15·75 per 1,000 respectively) occurred in Násik and Upper Sind Frontier :—

Collectorates.	Number of Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ahmedabad	18,577	16,493	35,070	42·28	39·56	40·95
Broach	6,767	6,086	12,853	40·17	38·41	39·32
Kaira	15,533	13,374	28,907	36·40	35·38	35·92
Sholápur	10,193	9,423	19,616	34·57	32·76	33·68
Dhárwár	14,550	14,159	28,709	32·92	32·12	32·52
Bijápur	10,184	9,904	20,088	32·06	30·86	31·46
Kánara	7,074	6,193	13,267	31·72	31·15	31·45
Belgaum	13,697	13,238	26,935	31·52	30·82	31·17
Sátára	16,791	16,113	32,904	31·53	30·41	30·97
Khándesh	19,935	18,004	37,939	31·52	29·77	30·66
Ahmednagar	11,844	10,653	22,497	31·04	28·82	29·95
Násik	11,979	11,177	23,156	30·14	29·12	29·64
Surat	8,857	8,312	17,169	28·94	26·97	27·95
City of Bombay	10,685	9,546	20,231	22·99	30·95	26·17
Karáchi	6,293	5,315	11,608	23·66	24·99	24·25
Shikárpur	11,155	9,461	20,616	24·20	24·14	24·17
Poona	11,378	10,221	21,599	25·01	22·94	23·98
Panch Maháls	3.062	2,713	5,775	23·34	21·82	22·60
Thar and Párkar	2,270	1,837	4,107	20·20	20·20	20·20
Thána	8,566	7,551	16,117	20·59	19·30	19·96
Kolába	5,012	4,552	9,564	20·53	19·07	19·81
Ratnágiri	9,670	9,477	19,147	20·44	18·08	19·20
Upper Sind Frontier	1,288	972	2,260	18·36	18·00	18·20
Hyderabad	7,475	6,007	13,482	18·36	17·29	17·87
Presidency ...	242,835	220,781	463,616	28·58	27·75	28·18

Death-rates by sexes.

27. This statement shows that in the City of Bombay and in the Karáchi Collectorate the recorded death-rate of females was higher than that among males. In Dhárwár, Kánara, Shikárpur, Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier the death-rates of males and females were equal. In the remaining collectorates the death-rates of males everywhere exceeded those of females. In 1889 the female death-rate exceeded that among males in the City of Bombay and Karáchi.

Birth and death-rates compared by collectorates.

28. In the City of Bombay, Broach and Ahmedabad the recorded birth-rate was below the registered death-rate. In the City of Bombay they were respectively 19·79 and 26·17 per 1,000 of population; the difference may be partly ascribed to defective registration of births. In Broach and Ahmedabad

the recorded birth-rates were respectively 36·67 and 33·10 and the death-rates 39·32 and 40·95 per 1,000 of population. In the collectorate of Kánara the recorded birth and death-rates were nearly equal—31·38 and 31·45 per 1,000 respectively. In all other collectorates the recorded birth-rates were higher than the registered death-rates. This is noticeable in the following collectorates :—

	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
Bijápur	53·35	31·46
Sholápur	53·94	33·68
Ahmednagar	49·79	29·95
Panch Maháls	41·39	22·60
Dhárwár	48·35	32·52
Poona	39·27	23·98
Khándesh	45·84	30·66
Thána	35·05	19·96

Deaths by ages.

29. The figures given below show the total deaths in 1890 under different ages, as also the ratio per 1,000 living, calculated on the population of each age period enumerated at the census of 1881 and the percentage on total deaths :—

Age Periods.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Percentage on Total Deaths.
Under 1 year	457,644	98,401	215·02	21·22
1 and under 5 years	1,714,283	99,902	58·28	21·55
5 do. 10 do.	2,387,644	23,000	9·63	4·96
10 do. 15 do.	1,877,474	10,669	5·68	2·30
15 do. 20 do.	1,287,360	11,723	9·11	2·53
20 do. 30 do.	2,984,550	37,508	12·57	8·09
30 do. 40 do.	2,459,456	39,623	16·11	8·55
40 do. 50 do.	1,543,353	36,800	23·84	7·94
50 do. 60 do.	1,000,059	38,216	38·21	8·24
60 years and upwards	742,591	67,774	90·27	14·62
Total ...	16,454,414	463,616	28·18	100

The mortality amongst infants under 1 year and children above 1 year but under 5 was, as usual, very high in comparison with other periods of life. In fact, the deaths among children under 5 years of age formed 42·77 per cent. of the total deaths. The period of greatest immunity was in the age of above 10 and under 15, the rate being 5·68 per 1,000. The percentage on total deaths amongst infants under 1 year was 21·22 against 20·77 in 1889. For those above 1 and under 5 the percentage on total deaths was 21·55 against 22·36 in 1889. Among old people 60 and upwards the percentage on total deaths was 14·62 against 13·44 in 1889. The total deaths by sexes under the different ages in 1890 in each collectorate are given in Annual Form No. IV in the Appendix.

Deaths by caste or class.

30. The deaths by caste in each collectorate are given in Annual Form No. V in the Appendix. According to the census of 1881, the Mahomedan population numbered 3,107,171 persons, amongst whom in 1890, 72,307 deaths were recorded against 76,596 in 1889, the death-rate being 23·27 per 1,000 of population against 24·65 in 1889. The Hindu population amounted to 13,128,587 persons, amongst whom 386,095 deaths, or 29·41 per 1,000 of population, were reported during 1890. In 1889 the total deaths amongst this race were 436,178, equal to a death-rate of 33·22 per 1,000 of population. Amongst the Christian population numbering 138,326 persons, 2,270 deaths were reported during the year against 2,437 in 1889, the death-rate being 16·41 against 17·62 per 1,000 in 1889. Under the heading "Other castes" are included all those not belonging to either of the above sects

who by the census of 1881 numbered 80,330 persons, amongst whom during 1890 there were 2,944 deaths against 3,351 in 1889, the death-rate being 36·65 per 1,000 against 41·72 in 1889. Amongst Mahomedans the maximum death-rate during the year (39·77 per 1,000) took place in the collectorate of Ahmedabad and the minimum (13·59) in Thar and Párkar. In 1889 these rates were 43·07 and 12·46 and were reported as having occurred in Násik and Thar and Párkar. Amongst Hindus the maximum death-rate (41·14 per 1,000) in 1890 was also in the Ahmedabad Collectorate and the minimum (19·08) in Ratnágiri. In 1889 these rates occurred in Násik and Ratnagiri, 45·42 and 18·32 respectively. The maximum death-rate during the year amongst Christians was 26·40, and was reported from the Kánara Collectorate, and the minimum (1·74) from Khándesh. In the collectorates of Broach, Panch Maháls, Thar and Párkar, and Upper Sind Frontier no deaths amongst Christians were reported in 1890.

Deaths by causes.

31. The subjoined table shows the deaths in 1890 arranged according to the specified causes laid down by the Government of India, and contrasted with the results for 1889 and the mean of the preceding ten years. The causes of deaths will be briefly noticed in the next section :—

Causes of Deaths.	Mean for ten years, 1880—1889.		1889.		1890.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Cholera	20,913	1·27	32,431	1·97	3,259	0·20
Small-pox	4,891	0·30	7,066	0·43	2,877	0·17
Fevers	286,210	17·42	346,878	21·08	344,897	20·96
Dysentery and diarrhœa .	37,238	2·27	48,202	2·93	36,037	2·19
Injuries	5,799	0·35	5,941	0·36	5,883	0·36
Other causes	62,828	3·82	78,044	4·74	70,663	4·30
All causes ...	417,879	25·43	518,562	31·51	463,616	28·18

Deaths by months.

32. The monthly distribution of deaths in 1890 is shown in the following table, contrasted with deaths in 1889 and the mean for ten years. During 1890 the greatest number of deaths (51,527) took place in April, and the least (29,518) in June. In 1889 the greatest and least numbers occurred in August (52,845) and February (32,636). The excess of mortality in April may be attributed to influenza, which was then prevalent.

Months.	Deaths from all Causes.					
	Mean for ten years 1880—1889.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1889.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1890.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January	32,891	2·00	37,601	2·28	37,540	2·28
February	29,654	1·80	32,636	1·98	33,506	2·04
March	32,294	1·97	39,530	2·40	43,825	2·67
April	31,991	1·95	44,725	2·72	51,527	3·13
May	33,108	2·01	45,337	2·76	35,565	2·16
June	33,900	2·06	41,647	2·53	29,518	1·79
July	38,296	2·33	49,435	3·00	35,207	2·14
August	40,784	2·48	52,845	3·21	39,828	2·42
September	36,651	2·23	46,016	2·80	36,992	2·25
October	36,278	2·21	46,651	2·84	39,219	2·38
November	36,441	2·22	43,121	2·62	41,931	2·55
December	35,591	2·17	39,018	2·37	38,958	2·37
Year ...	417,879	25·43	518,562	31·51	463,616	28·18

Number of circles.

33. Statistical returns are received from 222 rural and 56 town circles, from 7 cantonments in British and 9 in foreign territory. The aggregate population, according to the census of 1881, of the rural circles was 14,337,234, of the town circles 2,056,025, and of the cantonments in British territory 61,155, including Europeans, Eurasians and fighting men, or a total of 16,454,414.

Death-rate in rural and urban population.

34. The death-rate per 1,000 of population among urban and rural population in each collectorate of the Presidency during the year 1890 as compared with 1889 is given in the following table :—

Collectorates.	Urban and Rural.	Population according to Census of 1881.	1889.	1890.
Khándesh	Urban	49,465	26·60	20·60
	Rural	1,187,766	38·20	31·08
Násik	Urban	48,535	37·37	28·74
	Rural	732,671	45·71	29·70
Thána	Urban	27,366	16·88	12·24
	Rural	780,001	25·27	20·23
City of Bombay	Urban	773,196	29·81	26·17
	Rural	.....	...	...
Kolába	Urban	23,531	18·33	17·55
	Rural	459,299	22·74	19·92
Ahmednagar	Urban	46,288	43·25	40·66
	Rural	704,940	37·45	29·24
Poona	Urban	147,376	26·26	21·71
	Rural	753,245	31·96	24·43
Sholápur	Urban	92,926	44·70	37·57
	Rural	489,561	38·79	32·93
Sátára	Urban	51,482	26·42	23·95
	Rural	1,010,868	30·87	31·33
Ratnágiri	Urban	21,563	25·78	25·65
	Rural	975,527	18·32	19·06
Belgaum	Urban	54,190	31·92	30·95
	Rural	809,824	33·68	31·19
Dhárwár	Urban	91,071	33·33	29·36
	Rural	791,836	40·16	32·88
Bijápur	Urban	18,448	29·05	35·40
	Rural	620,045	35·63	31·34
Kánara	Urban	24,390	21·24	24·72
	Rural	397,450	28·08	31·86
Surat	Urban	123,073	32·13	24·27
	Rural	491,125	34·18	28·88
Broach	Urban	48,760	35·83	29·57
	Rural	278,170	43·58	41·02
Kaira...	Urban	67,614	39·20	37·71
	Rural	737,186	31·99	35·75
Panch Maháls	Urban	25,736	31·63	38·89
	Rural	229,743	25·27	20·78
Ahmedabad	Urban	171,390	49·02	52·63
	Rural	684,934	34·40	38·03
Karáchi	Urban	68,332	37·82	35·85
	Rural	410,356	25·46	22·31
Hyderabad	Urban	45,195	43·83	27·15
	Rural	709,429	17·50	17·27
Thar and Párkar	Urban	2,828	59·76	61·53
	Rural	200,516	20·94	19·61
Shikárpur	Urban	83,073	28·42	28·02
	Rural	769,913	23·75	23·75
Upper Sind Frontier	Urban	11,352	20·26	17·62
	Rural	112,829	15·30	18·26
Presidency ...	Urban	2,117,180	33·12	29·80
	Rural	14,337,234	31·30	27·96

35. The recorded death-rates among the urban and rural population of the Presidency were respectively 29·80 and 27·96 against 33·12 and 31·30 in 1889. Among the rural population the death-rates were higher than in the urban population in the following collectorates :—

Khándesh.	Belgaum.
Násik.	Dhárwár.
Thána.	Kánara.
Kolába.	Surat.
Poona.	Broach.
Sátára.	Upper Sind Frontier.

36. The difference is most marked in Broach and Khándesh, where the death-rates were respectively 41·02 and 31·08 in rural and 29·57 and 20·60 in urban circles. In the undermentioned 11 collectorates the death-rates in the rural population were lower than in the urban :—

Collectorates.	Urban.	Rural.
Ahmednagar	40·66	29·24
Sholápur	37·57	32·93
Ratnágiri	25·65	19·06
Bijápur	35·40	31·34
Kaira	37·71	35·75
Panch Maháls	38·89	20·78
Ahmedabad	52·63	38·03
Karáchi	35·85	22·31
Hyderabad	27·15	17·27
Thar and Párkar	61·53	19·61
Shikárpur	28·02	23·75

Death-rates in rural cirles.

37. The death-rate in each táluka (rural registration circle) in the Presidency and in Sind is shown in the diagram on the opposite page, from which it will be seen that 9 tálukas record a high death-rate of above 40 per 1,000. Among 81 rural circles the death-rate was between 30 and 40 per 1,000 and in 51 tálukas between 25 and 30, whilst 39 show death-rates between 20 and 25 and in 42 the death-rate recorded was below 20 per 1,000.

38. In Khándesh the registration of deaths is evidently carefully attended to in all the tálukas in the collectorate.

In Násik the registration of deaths is fairly carried out, with the exception of Igatpuri and Peint.

In Thána, death registration shows a very low rate in all the tálukas except Váda.

In Kolába the registration of deaths does not appear to have been properly attended to throughout the collectorate.

In Ahmednagar the registration of deaths appears to receive careful attention throughout the collectorate, with the exception of Nevása.

In Poona, death registration shows a low rate in all the tálukas except Indápur, Junnar and Purandhar.

In Sholápur the registration of deaths is fairly carried out in all the tálukas.

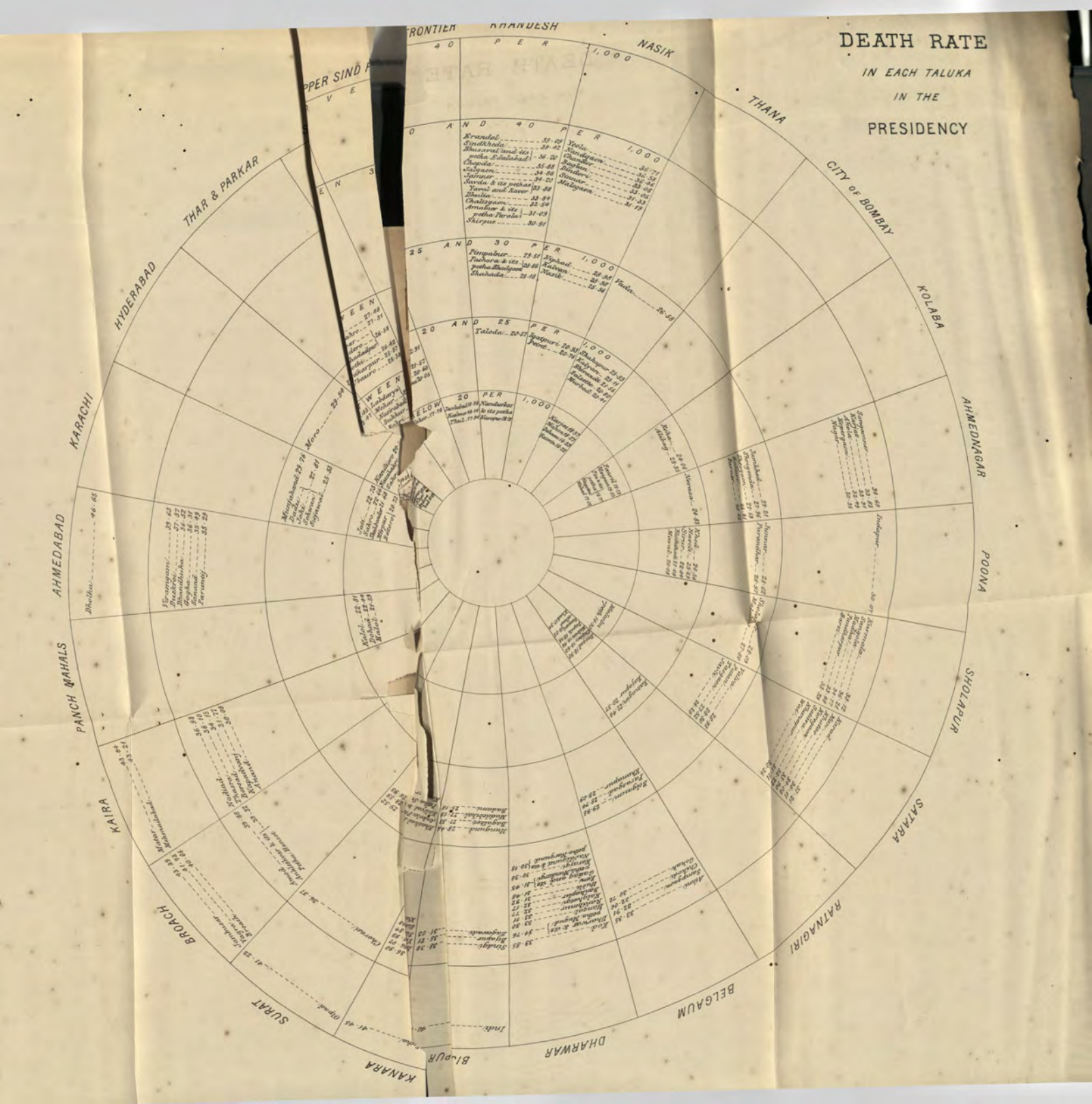
In Sátára, death registration is apparently well attended to throughout the collectorate, with the exception of Málcolmpeth.

In Ratnágiri the registration of deaths appears to have been much neglected in each of the tálukas.

In Belgaum, death registration is well attended to throughout the collectorate.

In Dhárwár, the registration of deaths is carefully attended to in all the tálukas.

In Bijápur, death registration is fairly carried out throughout the collectorate.


DEATH RATE
IN EACH TALUKA
IN THE
PRESIDENCY
FRONTIER
KHANDESH
NASIK
THANA
CITY OF BOMBAY
KOLABA
AHMEDNAGAR
POONA
SHOLAPUR
SATARA
RATNAGIRI
BELGAUM
DHARWAR
KANARA
SURAT
BROACH
KAIRA
PANCH MAHALS
AHMEDABAD
KARACHI
HYDERABAD
THAR & PARKAR
40 AND 40 PER 1,000
30 AND 40 PER 1,000
25 AND 30 PER 1,000
20 AND 25 PER 1,000
BELOW 20 PER 1,000

In Kánara, the registration of deaths appears to have been carefully attended to in all the tálukas in the collectorate.

In Surat, death registration is carefully attended to throughout the collectorate.

In Broach the registration of deaths is evidently well attended to throughout the collectorate.

In Kaira, death registration is well attended to throughout the collectorate.

In Panch Maháls the registration of deaths appears to have been greatly neglected throughout the collectorate.

In Ahmedabad the registration of deaths is carefully attended to throughout the collectorate.

In Karáchi, death registration is well carried out in the tálukas of Mánjhand, Dádú, Johi, Sehwan and Sujával, but more attention is required in the remaining tálukas.

In Hyderabad the registration of deaths is apparently neglected throughout the collectorate, with the exception of Moro.

In Thar and Párkar the registration of deaths is apparently neglected throughout the district, with the exception of Umarkot.

In Shikárpur the registration of deaths appears to have been well attended to, except Labdarya, Mehar, Nasirabad, Sukkur, Rohri, Lárkhána and Kákar tálukas.

In Upper Sind Frontier the registration of deaths appears to have been greatly neglected, and the result is untrustworthy.

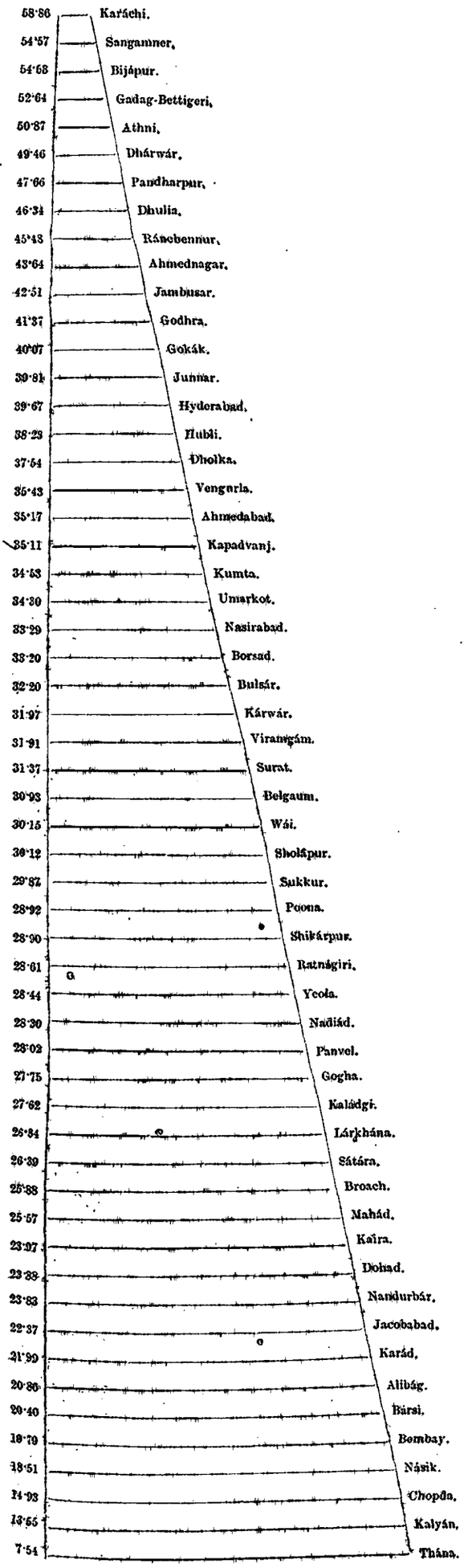
I hope Government will be pleased to call the special attention of the Collectors in the following districts to the necessity of improving the registration of deaths in their respective collectorates :—

Thána.	Karáchi.
Kolába.	Hyderabad.
Poona.	Thar and Párkar.
Ratnágiri.	Shikárpur.
Panch Maháls.	Upper Sind Frontier.

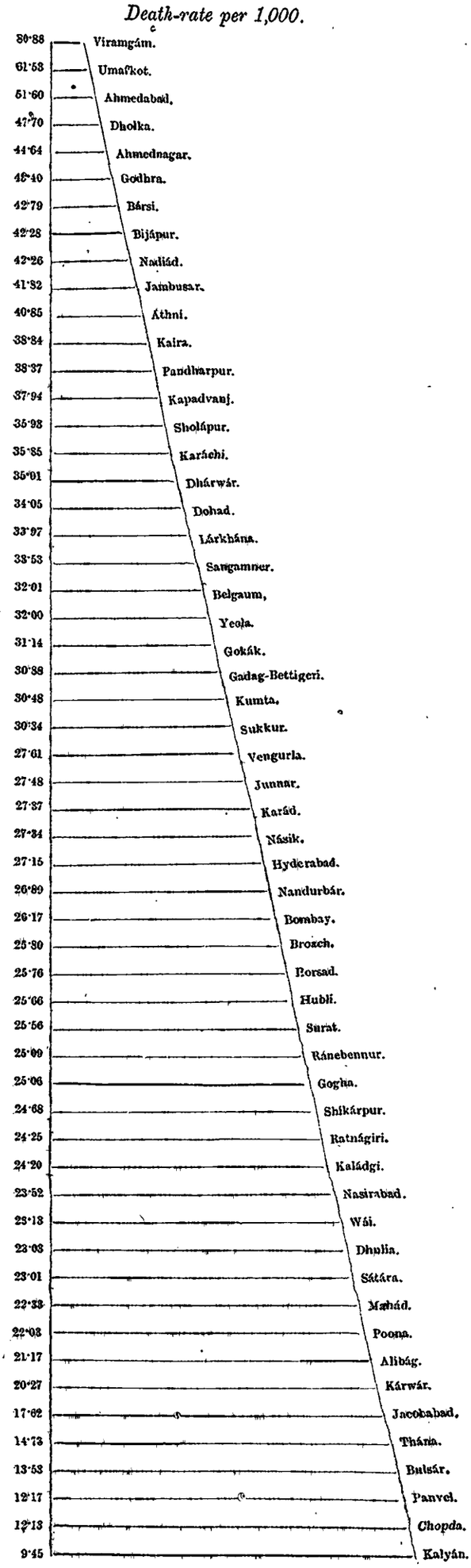
Birth and death-rates in sequence in towns.

39. It may be useful to show, side by side, the birth and death-rates in sequence in the town circles of this Presidency, in order to exhibit the high death-rate that has taken place in some of them, and the very low birth-rate which has been recorded in others.

Birth-rate per 1,000.



Death-rate per 1,000.



40. The following tables show the number of deaths by causes and their ratios per 1,000 of population in each táluka and town in each collectorate, comparing the zilla rate with the results of the preceding year and the mean of the previous ten years, as well as the birth-rate.

Deaths by causes and their ratios per 1,000 of population in each táluka and town in each collectorate; also the births.

WESTERN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

COLLECTORATES.

1. Khándesh.
2. Násik.
3. Thána.
4. City of Bombay.
5. Kolába.

41. In Khándesh during the year 1890 cholera was prevalent to a slight extent in the tálukas of Erandol, Bhadgaon Petha, Sindkheda, Yával Petha, Bhusával, Edalábád Petha, Jalgaon and Jámner, and caused only 41 deaths, or 0·03 per 1,000 of population, against 3,991 or 3·23 in 1889. The death-rate (0·14 per 1,000) in the táluka of Jámner was high. Small-pox prevailed to a considerable extent in each táluka and town in the collectorate, except the táluka of Taloda and the town of Nandurbár. The recorded death-rate from this cause for the collectorate was 0·32 per 1,000 against 0·16 in 1889, but a high death-rate (1·27 per 1,000) took place in the táluka of Erandol. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 24·86 per 1,000 against 27·19 in 1889, but a high death-rate from fevers (30·74 per 1,000) took place in the táluka of Chopda and 29·58 per 1,000 in the taluka of Shirpur from the same cause.

Khándesh.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.		Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1890.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1889.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small pox. Number.	Small pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1889.
Khándesh.	Dhulia	R.C.	59,688	757·16	78·83	152	3,339	55·94	51·53	..	...	21	0·35	1,590	26·64	301	5·04	11	0·18	97	1·63	2,020	33·84	45·49
	Amalner	,,	88,986	527·	168·85	225	4,839	54·31	47·96	..	...	85	0·96	2,341	26·32	222	2·49	19	0·21	100	1·12	2,767	31·09	35·66
	Parola Petha	,,																						
	Erandol	,,	90,872	460·	197·55	198	4,126	45·40	40·82	6	0·07	115	1·27	2,036	22·41	328	3·61	20	0·22	138	1·52	2,643	39·09	34·96
	Páchora	,,	100,051	535·	187·01	187	4,741	47·39	41·50	6	0·06	41	0·41	2,396	23·95	275	2·75	23	0·23	146	1·46	2,887	28·86	56·04
	Bhadgaon Petha	,,																						
	Chálisgaon	,,	59,031	504·	117·13	132	3,419	57·92	52·82	...	...	5	0·08	1,676	28·39	117	1·98	8	0·14	115	1·95	1,921	32·54	42·80
	Pimpalner	,,	55,753	1,022·	54·55		2,151	38·58	31·15	..	...	4	0·07	1,405	25·20	198	3·55	4	0·07	34	0·61	1,645	29·51	45·19
	Nandurbár	,,	87,821	990·54	88·66	431	2,738	31·18	21·49	...	...	7	0·08	1,416	16·12	153	1·74	27	0·30	40	0·47	1,643	18·71	29·51
	Navápur Petha	,,																						
	Sháháda	,,	64,368	479·	134·38	151	2,305	35·81	34·71	...	...	13	0·20	1,458	22·65	261	4·05	17	0·26	65	1·02	1,814	28·18	28·63
	Taloda	,,	49,788	1177·	42·30	258	1,640	32·94	29·47	...	...	..	...	875	17·57	112	2·25	14	0·28	23	0·47	1,024	20·57	25·83
	Sindkheda	,,	61,461	504·	121·95	140	3,561	57·94	53·04	1	0·02	12	0·20	1,740	28·31	475	7·73	6	0·09	127	2·07	2,361	38·42	48·80
	Shirpur	,,	43,321	651·	66·55	99	2,194	50·64	46·99	..	..	4	0·09	1,065	29·58	232	5·36	9	0·21	29	0·67	1,339	30·91	36·03
	Chopda	,,	45,903	367·52	124·90	91	2,337	50·91	49·91	...	...	10	0·22	1,411	30·74	202	4·40	3	0·07	21	0·46	1,647	35·88	39·73
	Sávda	,,																						
	Yával Petha	,,	141,745	553·	256·32	182	6,662	46·99	45·46	7	0·05	16	0·11	3,826	26·99	714	5·04	45	0·32	195	1·37	4,803	33·88	35·37
	Ráver Petha	,,																						
	Bhusával	,,	96,160	571·	168·41	188	4,681	48·68	44·17	8	0·08	25	0·26	2,775	28·86	508	5·28	25	0·26	140	1·46	3,481	36·20	44·73
	Edalábád Petha	,,																						
	Jalgaon	,,	59,283	317·83	186·52	87	2,858	48·21	45·12	1	0·02	8	0·13	1,633	27·55	266	4·49	17	0·29	143	2·41	2,068	34·88	37·57
	Jámner	,,	83,535	525·	159·11	158	3,551	42·51	37·84	12	0·14	19	0·22	2,308	27·63	335	4·01	20	0·24	103	1·06	2,857	34·20	48·44
	Dhulia	T.C.	18,449	1·84	10,026·63	1	855	46·34	30·90	...	...	1	0·05	300	16·26	37	2·01	2	0·11	85	4·61	425	23·03	24·23
	Nandurbár	,,	6,841	0·46	14,871·74	1	163	23·83	17·10	...	...	...	...	122	17·83	56	8·19	3	0·44	3	0·44	184	26·89	47·21
	Chopda	,,	13,932	0·48	29·025	1	208	14·93	13·49	...	...	2	0·14	165	11·84	...	...	2	0·14	...	...	169	12·13	18·87
	Nasirábád	,,	10,243	0·17	60252·94	1	341	33·29	36·71	...	...	7	0·68	225	21·97	1	0·09	2	0·19	6	0·59	241	23·52	28·31
		1890...	1,237,231	9,944·	124·42	2,683	56,709	45·84	...	41	0·03	395	0·32	30,763	24·86	4,793	3·87	277	0·22	1,670	1·35	37,939	30·66	...
		1889 ...					52,390	42·35	...	3,991	3·23	203	0·16	33,641	27·19	6,709	5·43	299	0·24	1,849	1·49	46,692	37·74	...
		Mean for ten years, 1880—1889 ...					44,826	36·85	...	2,532	2·08	603	0·50	25,971	21·35	5,243	4·31	285	0·23	1,089	0·89	35,723	29·36	...

N.B.—The births and deaths for pethás are included in those for their respective tálukas, as the population of these is not shown in the Census Report.

42. In Násik during 1890 cholera was prevalent to a slight extent in the tálukas of Chándor, Yeola and Nándgaon; the remaining tálukas, towns and cantonments were free from this disease. The total deaths from this cause for the collectorate were only 35, or 0·05 per 1,000 of population, against 3,449 or 4·41 in 1889. The death-rate from cholera (0·56 per 1,000) in the táluka of Yeola was high. Small-pox prevailed also to a slight extent in the tálukas of Násik, Sinnar and Málegaon. Among the town and cantonment circles only 1 death from small-pox was recorded in the cantonment of Devlali. The recorded deaths from this cause for the collectorate were 23, or 0·03 per 1,000 of population, against 552 or 0·71 in 1889, but a high death-rate (0·92 per 1,000) from this disease took place in the cantonment of Devláli. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate

Násik.

was 22·79 per 1,000 against 29·17 in 1889, but a high death-rate from fevers (29·21 per 1,000) took place in the táluka of Nándgaon. The death-rates (27·84 and 27·81 per 1,000) from this cause in the tálukas of Chándor and Málegaon respectively were also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1890.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1889.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1889.
Násik.	Násik R. C. ..	67,910	464·44	146·22	135	2,513	37·00	35·80	..	..	1	0·01	1,182	17·41	148	2·18	18	0·27	387	5·69	1,736	25·56	34·04
	Sinnar ,, ..	66,081	519·	127·32	99	3,195	48·35	47·28	..	..	5	0·07	1,512	22·88	194	2·94	17	0·26	342	5·17	2,070	31·33	48·09
	Igatpuri ,, ..	68,749	376·	182·84	128	2,037	29·63	29·59	..	..	..	..	1,179	17·15	103	1·49	10	0·15	147	2·14	1,439	20·93	30·92
	Dindori ,, ..	72,290	529·	136·54	128	3,223	44·58	38·40	..	..	..	..	1,721	23·81	289	4·00	22	0·30	357	4·94	2,389	33·05	54·59
	Niphád ,, ..	87,523	411·	212·95	121	3,751	42·86	41·62	..	..	..	..	1,766	20·18	250	2·86	15	0·17	505	5·77	2,536	28·98	47·32
	Chándor ,, ..	50,899	385·	132·21	108	2,366	46·48	44·28	1	0·02	..	..	1,417	27·84	255	5·01	10	0·19	173	3·40	1,856	36·46	51·86
	Yeola ,, ..	35,597	411·78	86·45	117	2,044	57·42	53·63	20	0·56	..	..	911	25·59	160	4·49	4	0·11	212	5·96	1,307	36·71	45·34
	Nándgaon ,, ..	30,399	437·	69·56	88	1,678	55·20	50·10	14	0·46	..	..	888	29·21	76	2·50	9	0·30	125	4·11	1,112	36·58	52·04
	Málegaon ,, ..	74,718	775·	96·41	144	3,425	45·84	40·74	..	..	16	0·21	2,078	27·81	140	1·87	9	0·12	88	1·18	2,331	31·19	47·74
	Báglán ,, ..	64,875	619·	104·81	155	2,949	45·46	41·60	..	..	..	..	1,710	26·36	347	5·35	8	0·12	80	1·23	2,145	33·06	50·47
	Kalvan ,, ..	58,486	554·	105·57	187	2,215	37·87	40·21	..	..	..	..	1,409	24·09	174	2·98	13	0·22	99	1·69	1,695	28·98	48·05
	Peint ,, ..	55,144	458·	120·40	221	1,516	27·49	32·33	..	..	..	..	1,075	19·49	23	0·42	9	0·16	38	0·69	1,145	20·76	40·64
	Násik T. C. ..	24,101	0·56	43,037·50	1	446	18·51	13·85	..	..	..	..	528	21·90	34	1·41	13	0·54	84	3·49	659	27·34	30·37
	Yeola ,, ..	17,685	0·22	80,386·36	1	503	28·44	22·79	..	..	..	..	340	19·22	79	4·47	4	0·22	143	8·08	566	32·00	48·74
	Devláli Cantonment	1,086	..	..	..	31	28·55	23·94	..	..	1	0·92	18	16·57	1	0·92	1	0·92	23	21·18	44	40·51	58·01
	Málegaon ,, ..	3,780	..	..	..	100	26·45	29·89	..	..	..	..	74	19·58	4	1·06	1	0·26	47	12·43	126	33·33	41·53
	Europeans, Eurasians and fighting men in the Cantonment of Devláli ..	1,883																					
	1890 ..	781,206	5,940	131·51	1,633	31,992	40·95	..	35	0·05	23	0·03	17,808	22·79	2,277	2·91	168	0·21	2,850	3·65	23,156	29·64	..
	1889 ..					30,448	38·97	..	3,449	4·41	552	0·71	22,784	29·17	4,291	5·49	160	0·20	4,065	5·20	35,301	45·19	..
	Mean for ten years, 1880—1889 ..					27,840	35·85	..	1,479	1·90	256	0·33	16,516	21·27	2,478	3·19	154	0·20	2,377	3·06	23,260	29·95	...

N.B.—The area in square miles of the cantonments of Devláli and Málegaon is included in the towns of Násik and Málegaon respectively, as it is not separately shown in the Census Report.

43. In Thána during 1890 cholera prevailed to a slight extent throughout the collectorate, except the tálukas of Dahanu, Máhím, Bassein and Karjat and the town of Thána, and caused 226 deaths against 1,690 in 1889, the death-rate being 0·28 per 1,000 of population against 2·09 in 1889. The death-rate from this disease (1·55 per 1,000) in the town of Kalyán was high. Small-pox was prevalent to a slight extent throughout the collectorate, except in the tálukas of Kalyán and Sálsette. Among the town circles no deaths from small-pox were recorded. The recorded deaths from this cause for the collectorate were 158, or 0·20 per 1,000 of population, against 455 or 0·56 in 1889, but a high death-rate (0·68 per 1,000) from small-pox took place in the táluka of Sháhápur. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 15·71 per 1,000 against 17·57 in 1889, but high death-rates (21·59 and 20·51 per 1,000) took place in the tálukas of Váda and Sháhápur respectively.

Thána.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1890.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1889.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1889.
Thána.	Dahanu R. C. ..	109,322	643·	170·02	209	3,773	34·51	30·70	..	..	15	0·14	1,419	12·98	29	0·27	73	0·67	237	2·17	1,773	16·23	17·36
	Máhím ,, ..	77,360	419·	184·63	186	2,669	34·50	27·21	..	..	28	0·36	1,200	15·51	36	0·47	31	0·40	118	1·53	1,413	18·27	19·23
	Váda ,, ..	36,493	310·	117·72	153	1,640	44·94	39·51	20	0·55	7	0·19	788	21·59	54	1·48	18	0·49	83	2·27	970	26·58	35·48
	Sháhápur ,, ..	107,729	870·	123·83	273	4,021	37·33	32·09	39	0·36	73	0·68	2,209	20·51	46	0·43	62	0·58	138	1·28	2,567	23·83	31·09
	Murbád ,, ..	63,934	351·	182·15	171	2,479	34·08	31·03	4	0·06	8	0·13	1,060	16·58	80	1·25	33	0·52	120	1·88	1,305	20·41	23·85
	Kalyán ,, ..	65,078	275·50	236·22	222	2,604	40·01	33·10	36	0·55	..	..	1,169	17·97	86	1·32	23	0·35	190	2·92	1,504	23·11	27·90
	Bhiwndi ,, ..	75,363	250·	301·45	194	3,013	39·98	32·83	31	0·41	11	0·14	1,343	17·82	61	0·81	33	0·44	146	1·94	1,625	21·56	31·30
	Bassein ,, ..	68,967	221·	312·07	92	1,997	28·96	23·87	...	..	4	0·06	912	13·22	29	0·42	26	0·38	148	2·14	1,119	16·22	18·98
	Sálsette ,, ..	93,693	234·02	400·38	112	2,603	27·78	24·74	76	0·81	..	..	1,167	12·45	202	2·16	47	0·50	457	4·88	1,949	20·80	29·81
	Karjat ,, ..	82,042	353·	232·47	268	3,215	39·18	31·09	..	..	12	0·15	1,225	14·93	53	0·64	45	0·55	222	2·70	1,557	18·97	22·87
	Thána T. C. ..	14,456	6·98	2,071·06	1	199	7·54	7·82	..	..	..	..	144	9·96	29	2·00	5	0·34	35	2·42	213	14·73	15·63
	Kalyán ,, ..	12,910	2·50	5,164·00	1	175	13·55	14·87	20	1·55	..	..	55	4·26	12	0·93	11	0·85	24	1·86	122	9·45	18·28
	1890 ..	897,367	3,936	205·12	1,882	28,298	35·05	..	226	0·28	158	0·20	12,691	15·71	717	0·89	407	0·50	1,918	2·38	16,117	19·96	..
	1889 ..					23,795	29·47	..	1,690	2·09	455	0·56	14,186	17·57	1,372	1·70	399	0·50	2,070	2·56	20,172	24·98	..
	Mean for ten years, 1880—1889 ..					24,340	30·00	..	1,378	1·70	337	0·42	15,616	19·24	593	0·73	396	0·49	1,869	2·30	20,190	24·88	..

City of Bombay.

44. In the city of Bombay during 1890 there were 100 deaths, or 0·13 per 1,000, from cholera against 453 or 0·59 in 1889. Small-pox prevailed more or less throughout the year and caused 151 deaths against 305 in 1889, the death-rate being 0·19 per 1,000 of population against 0·39 in 1889. The death-rate from fevers was 8·37 per 1,000 against 9·32 in 1889, and the death-rate from all causes was 26·17 per 1,000 of population against 29·81 in 1889, and a decennial mean of 28·27.

Years.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1890	773,196	100	0·13	151	0·19	6,468	8·37	1,376	1·78	376	0·49	11·760	15·21	20,231	26·17
1889		453	0·59	305	0·39	7,210	9·32	1,674	2·17	361	0·47	13·045	16·87	23,048	29·81
Mean for ten years 1880—1889.		401	0·53	285	0·37	6,359	8·36	1,664	2·19	340	0·45	12·450	16·37	21,499	28·27

N.B.—The actual number of deaths that took place from cholera in the city of Bombay was 95—5 less than that shown in the above table. As no details are now given by the Health Officer of the city of these 5 deaths, they are retained in this and other tables as originally intimated to this office.

Kolába.

45. In Kolába during 1890 cholera was prevalent to a slight extent in the tálukas of Panvel, Alibág, Pen and Roha; the remaining tálukas and towns were free from the disease. The total deaths from this cause were 74, or 0·15 per 1,000, against 129 or 0·27 in 1889. The death-rates (0·50 and 0·42 per 1,000) from cholera in the tálukas of Alibág and Roha were high. Small-pox prevailed throughout the collectorate, except the táluka of Alibág. Among the town circles no deaths from this cause were recorded. The recorded deaths from small-pox were 100, or 0·21 per 1,000, against 194 or 0·40 in 1889; a high death-rate, however, (1·01 per 1,000) from this disease took place in the táluka of Mángaon. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 14·56 per 1,000 against 16·18 in 1889, but a high death-rate (18·20 per 1,000 of population) from this disease took place in the táluka of Roha.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1890.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1889.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1889.
Kolába.	Panvel R. C. ..	90,830	304·	298·78	218	3,597	39·60	33·77	9	0·10	1	0·01	1,396	15·37	120	1·32	37	0·40	229	2·52	1,792	19·73	24·23
	Alibág ,, ..	69,762	193·40	360·61	171	2,604	37·33	32·79	35	0·50	..	..	1,107	15·87	119	1·72	27	0·38	341	4·88	1,629	23·35	26·76
	Pen ,, ..	70,200	298·	235·57	199	2,463	35·08	30·45	11	0·15	8	0·11	961	13·69	109	1·55	26	0·37	203	2·90	1,318	18·77	22·87
	Nágothna Petha R. C...																						
	Roha ,, ..	44,835	200·	224·19	133	1,489	33·21	34·97	19	0·42	5	0·11	816	18·20	77	1·72	20	0·44	142	3·17	1,079	24·06	25·36
	Mángaon ,, ..	81,085	353·	229·70	225	2,700	33·29	23·82	..	..	82	1·01	1,099	13·55	105	1·29	36	0·44	265	3·27	1,587	19·55	19·48
	Mahád ,, ..	102,587	458·57	223·71	245	3,628	35·37	27·68	..	..	4	0·04	1,406	13·71	38	0·37	32	0·31	266	2·59	1,746	17·02	20·04
	Panvel T. C. ..	10,351	3·	3,450·33	1	290	28·02	24·83	..	..	..	..	60	5·80	20	1·93	5	0·48	41	3·96	126	12·17	14·20
	Alibág ,, ..	6,376	0·60	10,626·67	1	133	20·86	21·33	..	..	..	..	96	15·05	9	1·42	1	0·16	29	4·54	135	21·17	24·73
	Mahád ,, ..	6,804	0·43	15,823·26	1	174	25·57	17·19	..	..	..	..	88	12·93	15	2·20	7	1·03	42	6·17	152	22·33	20·23
	1890 ..	482,830	1,811·	266·61	1,194	17,078	35,37	..	74	0·15	100	0·21	7,029	14·56	612	1·27	191	0·40	1,558	3·23	9,564	19·81	...
	1889 ..					14,748	30·54	..	129	0·27	194	0·40	7,812	16·18	947	1·96	203	0·42	1,682	3·32	10,887	22·55	...
	Mean for ten years, 1880—1889 ..					12,506	26·63	..	595	1·27	162	0·35	7,048	15·01	476	1·01	162	0·34	1,453	3·09	9,896	21·07	...

N. B.—The births and deaths in Nágothna Petha are included in the Pen Táluka, as in the Census Report the population living in each is not shown separately.

CENTRAL REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

COLLECTORATES.

1. Ahmednagar.
2. Poona.
3. Sholápur.
4. Sátára.
5. Ratnágiri.

Ahmednagar.

46. In Ahmednagar during 1890 cholera prevailed to a slight extent in the tálukas of Nagar, Shrigonda, Nevása and Kopargaon. The remaining tálukas, towns and cantonment of Ahmednagar were free from this disease. The total deaths from this cause for the collectorate were 43, or 0·06 per 1,000 of population, against 2,075 or 2·76 in 1889. The death-rate from cholera (0·39 per 1,000) in the táluka of

Kopargaon was high. Small-pox caused only 8 deaths, of which 6 were recorded in the táluka of Párner, 1 in Jámkhed and 1 in Shevgaon. In 1889 the recorded deaths from this disease were 110, or 0·15 per 1,000 of population. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 21·67 per 1,000 of population against 25·44 in 1889, but high death-rates from this cause (26·71 and 25·58 per 1,000) took place in the tálukas of Karjat and Akola respectively.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1890.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1889.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1889.
Ahmednagar.	Nagar R. C.	71,458	618·50	115·53	108	3,390	47·44	44·59	5	0·07	..	...	1,038	22·02	151	2·11	18	0·25	368	5·01	2,170	30·36	40·50
	Akola ,, ..	60,800	538·	103·40	150	2,681	44·10	39·42	..	..	..	...	1,555	25·58	147	2·42	8	0·13	315	5·18	2,025	33·31	35·49
	Jámkhed ,, ..	60,960	482·	126·47	75	3,400	55·87	48·70	..	..	1	0·01	1,442	23·65	105	1·72	15	0·25	218	3·58	1,781	29·21	40·75
	Párner ,, ..	73,701	779·	94·61	122	3,173	43·05	43·72	..	..	6	0·08	1,552	21·06	75	1·02	10	0·13	240	3·53	1,903	25·82	38·93
	Shrigonda ,, ..	51,291	625·	82·06	84	2,433	47·44	47·20	2	0·03	..	..	1,111	21·66	105	2·05	9	0·18	207	4·01	1,434	27·96	40·12
	Karjat ,, ..	34,820	580·	60·03	79	2,097	60·22	59·30	..	..	..	..	930	26·71	110	3·16	8	0·23	130	3·73	1,178	33·83	47·19
	Nevása ,, ..	78,158	607·	128·76	145	3,710	47·47	37·23	11	0·14	..	..	1,278	16·29	137	1·75	12	0·15	508	6·50	1,941	24·83	28·24
	Kopargaon ,, ..	63,780	511·	124·83	121	3,509	55·01	45·45	25	0·39	..	..	1,527	23·94	178	2·79	8	0·12	335	6·25	2,073	32·19	32·36
	Sangamner ,, ..	59,561	707·41	84·20	151	3,424	57·49	45·72	..	..	..	..	1,459	24·50	69	1·16	13	0·22	525	8·81	2,066	34·69	48·10
	Ráhuri ,, ..	63,289	497·	127·34	111	3,301	52·16	39·91	..	..	..	..	1,345	21·25	62	0·98	15	0·24	218	3·44	1,610	25·91	29·25
	Shevgaon ,, ..	37,113	670·	130·02	180	4,282	49·15	39·18	..	..	1	0·01	1,868	21·44	222	2·55	15	0·17	208	3·42	2,404	27·59	38·88
	Ahmednagar T.C.	32,903	0·50	65,806·00	1	1,436	43·64	44·10	..	..	..	..	342	10·39	206	6·26	12	0·36	909	27·63	1,469	44·64	46·98
	Sangamner ,, ..	8,796	0·59	14,908·47	1	480	54·57	57·98	..	..	..	..	177	20·12	5	0·57	1	0·11	112	12·73	295	33·53	40·27
	Ahmednagar Ct.	4,589	..	..	..	83	18·09	15·01	..	..	..	..	62	13·51	28	6·10	..	..	28	6·10	118	25·71	17·86
	1890 ..	751,228	6·660	112·69	1,334	37,405	49·79	..	43	0·06	8	0·01	16,281	21·67	1,600	2·13	144	0·19	4,421	5·89	22,497	29·95	..
	1889 ..					33,364	44·41	..	2,075	2·76	110	0·15	19,118	25·44	2,570	3·43	71	0·10	4,468	5·93	28,408	37·81	..
	Mean for 10 years, 1880—1889 ..					30,544	40·74	..	1,784	2·37	91	0·12	15,042	19·96	2,069	2·75	127	0·17	3,203	4·25	22,316	29·62	..

N. B.—The area in square miles for the cantonment of Ahmednagar is included in the town of Ahmednagar, as it is not separately shown in the Census Report.

Poona.

47. In Poona during 1890 cholera was prevalent to a slight extent in the tálukas of Purandhar and Haveli. Among the town circles 12 deaths from this cause were recorded in the city of Poona. The remaining tálukas, town and cantonments were free from this disease. The total deaths from this cause for the collectorate were 64, or 0·07 per 1,000 of population, against 1,805 or 2·00 in 1889, but a high death-rate from this disease (0·56 per 1,000) took place in the táluka of Purandhar. Small-pox prevailed to a slight extent throughout the collectorate, except the town of Junnar and the cantonments of Poona and Kirkee, and caused 75 deaths, or 0·08 per 1,000 of population, against 558 or 0·62 in 1889. The death-rate from this cause (0·17 per 1,000) in the táluka of Bhimthadi was high. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 18·84 per 1,000 of population against 21·24 in 1889, but a high death-rate from this cause (25·65 per 1,000) took place in the táluka of Indápur. The death-rates (23·54 and 22·43 per 1,000 of population) from fevers in the tálukas of Junnar and Purandhar, respectively, were also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1890.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1889.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1889.
Poona.	Junnar R. C. ..	91,900	610·64	150·50	153	4,140	45·05	44·90	..	..	4	0·04	2,163	23·54	110	1·20	29	0·32	215	3·43	2,630	28·62	35·60
	Khed ,, ..	141,890	888·	159·79	244	5,853	41·25	37·51	..	..	14	0·10	2,912	20·52	133	0·94	41	0·29	385	2·71	3,485	24·56	20·14
	Indápur ,, ..	48,114	567·	86·46	86	2,838	58·94	35·10	..	..	3	0·06	1,234	25·65	89	1·85	13	0·27	108	2·24	1,447	30·07	38·41
	Sirúr ,, ..	72,793	577·	126·14	76	2,769	38·04	39·07	..	..	2	0·03	1,388	19·07	70	0·96	8	0·10	195	2·68	1,663	22·84	33·79
	Purandhar ,, ..	75,673	470·	161·02	92	3,447	45·55	43·91	43	0·56	7	0·10	1,697	22·43	77	1·02	19	0·25	198	2·61	2,041	26·97	38·75
	Bhimthadi ,, ..	110,428	1,067·	106·19	129	4,498	40·73	36·97	..	..	19	0·17	1,969	17·83	150	1·36	33	0·30	158	1·43	2,329	21·09	30·16
	Haveli ,, ..	150,059	799·28	187·76	237	5,529	38·84	35·91	9	0·06	17	0·11	2,844	18·95	187	1·25	55	0·37	443	2·95	3,555	23·69	33·39
	Mával ,, ..	62,383	385·	162·03	164	1,880	30·14	28·23	..	..	6	0·09	1,036	16·62	93	1·49	14	0·22	101	1·61	1,250	20·03	23·53
	Poona City T. C. ..	99,622	5·	19,924·40	1	2,881	28·92	23·23	12	0·12	8	0·03	1,250	12·55	122	1·22	18	0·18	790	7·93	2,195	22·03	27·46
	Junnar ,, ..	18,373	0·36	28,813·89	1	413	39·81	40·30	..	..	..	..	99	9·54	3	0·29	1	0·10	182	17·55	285	27·48	33·16
	Poona Ct. C. ..	25,042	4·55	6,621·76	1	699	27·91	27·03	..	..	..	..	356	14·22	31	1·24	12	0·48	236	9·42	635	25·36	26·95
	Kirkee ,, ..	3,560	4·22	1,718·48	1	119	33·43	34·27	..	..	..	..	22	6·18	5	6·40	..	..	57	16·01	84	23·59	32·30
	Europeans, Eurasians and fighting men in the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee ..	8,779																					
	1890 ..	999,621	5,348·	168·40	1,185	35,364	39·47	..	64	0·07	75	0·08	16,970	18·84	1,079	1·20	243	0·27	3,168	3·52	21,599	23·98	..
	1889 ..					33,031	36·68	..	1,805	2·00	558	0·62	19,131	21·24	1,834	2·04	240	0·27	4,379	4·86	27,947	31·03	..
	Mean for ten years, 1880—1889 ..					29,016	32·19	..	1,568	1·73	347	0·38	15,414	17·12	1,600	1·77	307	0·34	3,395	3·76	22,626	25·10	..

Sholápur.

48. In Sholápur during 1890 cholera was prevalent to a slight extent throughout the collectorate, except in the tálukas of Bársi and Karmála and the town of Bársi, and caused 157 deaths, or 0·27 per 1,000 of population, against 2,795 or 4·80 in 1889. The death-rate (1·08 per 1,000) from this cause in the táluka of Sángola was high. Small-pox prevailed to a slight extent in each táluka of the collectorate. Among the town circles only 1 death from small-pox was recorded in the town of Bársi. The recorded deaths from this cause for the collectorate were 57, or 0·10 per 1,000 of population, against 199 or 0·34 in 1889, but a high death-rate (0·44 per 1,000) from this disease took place in the táluka of Sángola. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 26·27 per 1,000 of population against 25·63 in 1889, but a high death-rate (36·15 per 1,000) from this disease took place in the town of Bársi. The death-rate (32·74 per 1,000) from fevers in the táluka of Karmála was also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1890.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1889.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Populations for 1889.
Sholápur.	Sholápur R. C.	89,649	845·07	106·01	146	4,652	51·89	49·63	17	0·19	8	0·09	1,908	21·28	192	2·14	32	0·36	361	4·03	2,518	28·09	35·45
	Bársi ,, ...	93,920	595·62	157·68	122	5,365	57·12	47·52	...	...	1	0·01	2,373	25·27	299	3·18	20	0·21	443	4·72	3,136	33·39	47·17
	Mádha ,, ...	67,961	619·	109·79	89	4,211	61·96	51·85	16	0·24	2	0·03	1,852	27·25	289	4·25	18	0·26	186	2·74	2,363	34·77	40·91
	Karmála ,, ...	61,548	766·	80·35	123	4,288	69·67	61·85	...	...	1	0·02	2,015	32·74	125	2·03	6	0·09	209	3·24	2,347	38·12	48·25
	Pandharpur ,, ...	55,302	469 49	117·79	84	3,063	55·39	48·10	16	0·29	3	0·05	1,410	25·50	186	3·36	15	0·27	233	4·21	1,863	33·68	33·51
	Sángola ,, ...	62,849	649·	96 84	76	3,812	60·65	46·11	68	1·08	28	0·44	1,715	27·29	128	2·04	13	0·21	324	5·15	2,276	36·21	31·19
	Málsiras ,, ...	58,332	574·	101·62	69	3,093	53·02	47·71	25	0·43	13	0·22	1,416	24·27	60	1·03	7	0·12	101	1·73	1,622	27·80	31·17
	Sholápur T. C. .	59,890	1·33	45,030·07	1	1,894	30·12	31·04	6	0·10	...	...	1,615	26·97	120	2·15	17	0·28	385	6·43	2,152	35·93	37·71
	Bársi ,, ...	16,126	0·38	42,436·84	1	329	20·40	32·12	...	...	1	0·06	583	36·15	18	1·12	10	0·62	78	4·84	690	42·79	59·23
	Pandharpur ,, ...	16,910	0·51	33,156·86	1	806	47·66	46·18	9	0·53	...	...	417	24·66	125	7·39	10	0·59	88	5·20	649	38·37	55·53
	1890 ...	582,487	4,521·	128·84	712	31,423	53·94	...	157	0·27	57	0·10	15,804	26·27	1,551	2·67	148	0·25	2,399	4·12	19,616	33·68	...
	1889 ...					27,741	47·63	...	2,795	4·80	199	0·34	14,931	25·63	1,575	2·70	110	0·19	3,533	6·07	23,143	39·73	...
	Mean for ten years, 1880—1889 ...					22,580	37·88	...	1,341	2·25	83	0·14	11,252	18·88	1,221	2·05	151	0·25	2,160	3·62	16,208	27·19	...

Sátára.

49. In Sátára during 1890 cholera prevailed to a great extent throughout the collectorate, except the táluka of Málcolmpeth and the towns of Wái and Karád, and caused 1,051 deaths, or 0·99 per 1,000 of population, against 1,883 or 1·77 in 1889. The death-rates (3·27 and 1·81 per 1,000) from this cause in the tálukas of Karád and Válva respectively were very high. Small-pox was prevalent in each táluka of the collectorate, except the tálukas of Jávli, Málcolmpeth and Pátan. Among the town circles only 3 deaths from small-pox were recorded in the town of Sátára. The recorded deaths from this cause for the collectorate were 92, or 0·09 per 1,000 of population, against 92 or 0·09 in 1889, but a high death-rate (0·19 per 1,000) from this cause took place in each of the tálukas of Khatáv and Mán. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 24·43 per 1,000 of population against 22·16 in 1889, but a high death-rate from fevers (31·03 per 1,000) took place in the táluka of Khatáv and 30·00 per 1,000 in the táluka of Mán from the same cause. The death-rates (29·15 and 28·15 per 1,000) from the same cause in the tálukas of Sátára and Koregaon respectively were also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1890.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1889.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1889.
Sátára.	Sátára R. C.	90,885	335·18	271·15	147	4,219	46·75	44·95	2	0·02	15	0·17	2,649	29·15	44	0·48	19	0·21	190	2·19	2,928	32·22	38·27
	Jávli ,,	53,793	419·	128·38	197	2,089	38·83	37·64	23	0·43	...	...	1,219	22·66	35	0·65	4	0·07	133	2·47	1,414	26·28	23·22
	Wái ,,	76,934	390·	197·27	124	3,500	45·49	44·02	13	0·17	3	0·04	2,047	26·61	59	0·77	14	0·18	199	2·59	2,335	30·36	34·78
	Karád ,,	130,142	394·63	329·78	103	5,803	44·59	42·07	426	3·27	10	0·08	3,380	25·97	507	3·90	34	0·26	486	3·73	4,843	37·21	31·22
	Válva ,,	169,408	543·	311·99	136	6,598	38·95	36·53	308	1·81	19	0·12	3,363	19·85	524	3·09	52	0·31	654	3·74	4,900	28·92	24·29
	Tásgaon ,,	79,704	341·	233·74	49	3,620	45·42	43·52	27	0·34	7	0·09	1,428	17·91	324	4·01	27	0·34	385	4·83	2,194	27·52	31·29
	Khanápur ,,	80,327	531·	151·27	91	4,123	51·33	49·32	40	0·50	5	0·06	2,021	25·16	189	2·35	16	0·20	228	2·84	2,499	31·11	34·63
	Khatáv ,,	74,027	497·	148·95	84	4,095	55·32	51·49	32	0·43	14	0·19	2,297	31·03	47	0·63	17	0·23	116	1·57	2,523	34·08	40·57
	Mán ,,	52,111	640·	80·29	78	3,363	64·53	58·29	19	0·36	10	0·19	1,563	30·00	56	1·07	18	0·35	216	4·14	1,882	36·11	47·09
	Málcolmpeth ,,	9,936	...	...	55	237	23·85	23·95	...	...	...	...	129	12·98	12	1·21	1	0·10	20	2·01	162	1·30	16·20
	Koregaon ,,	81,187	349·	232·63	74	3,679	45·32	43·96	47	0·58	6	0·07	2,286	28·15	155	1·91	12	0·15	247	3·04	2,753	33·90	36·34
	Pátan ,,	112,414	536·	209·73	202	4,790	42·61	41·22	108	0·96	...	...	2,810	25·00	31	0·30	17	0·15	239	2·13	3,228	28·80	23·38
	Sátára T. C.	29,025	0·52	55,790·00	1	766	26·39	25·29	6	0·21	3	0·10	385	12·57	93	3·20	9	0·31	192	6·62	668	23·01	25·33
	Wái ,,	11,676	2·	5,838·00	1	352	30·15	32·37	...	...	...	...	205	17·56	23	1·97	5	0·43	37	3·17	270	23·13	27·32
	Karád ,,	1,778	0·37	29,129·73	1	237	21·99	28·30	...	...	...	...	101	17·72	44	4·08	2	0·19	58	5·38	205	27·37	27·81
	1890 ...	1,062,350	4,988·	212·98	1,343	47,501	44·71	...	1,051	0·99	92	0·09	25,953	24·43	2,142	2·01	247	0·23	3,419	3·22	22,904	30·97	...
	1889 ...					45,521	42·85	...	1,883	1·77	92	0·09	23,549	22·16	2,267	2·13	245	0·23	4,731	4·27	32,565	30·65	...
	Mean for ten years, 1880—1889 ...					43,296	40·76	...	1,777	1·67	170	0·17	20,146	19·29	2,103	2·07	317	0·31	4,691	5·39	28,525	26·85	...

N.B.—The area in square miles of Málcolmpeth is included in Javh Táluka, as in the Census Report.

Ratnágiri.

50. In Ratnágiri during 1890 cholera prevailed in each táluka of the collectorate, except the tálukas of Khed and Dápoli. Among the town circles no deaths were recorded from this disease. The total deaths from this cause for the collectorate were 77, or 0·08 per 1,000 of population, against 126 or 0·13 in 1889. The death-rate (0·27 per 1,000) from cholera in the táluka of Rájápur was high. Small-pox was prevalent throughout the collectorate, except in the táluka of Sangameshvar and the town of Vengurla, and caused 116 deaths, or 0·12 per 1,000 of population, against 289 or 0·29 in 1889. The death-rate (0·50 per 1,000) from this cause in the táluka of Dápoli was high. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 8·84 per 1,000 against 9·36 in 1889, but high death-rates (12·22 and 11·02 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the tálukas of Khed and Dápoli respectively.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1890.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1889.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1889.
Ratnágiri.	Málvan R.C.	109,953	431·96	254·34	67	3,443	31·31	28·07	11	0·10	5	0·05	567	5·16	106	0·96	36	0·32	1,305	11·87	2,030	18·46	17·91
	Devgad ,,	117,899	543·	217·13	121	3,670	31·13	25·34	16	0·13	14	0·12	629	5·34	132	1·12	50	0·42	1,388	11·77	2,229	18·90	18·02
	Rájápur ,,	127,999	512·	250·00	174	4,046	31·61	30·84	35	0·27	2	0·01	954	7·45	447	3·49	57	0·45	1,113	8·70	2,608	20·37	18·35
	Ratnágiri ,,	113,611	302·97	374·99	149	3,668	32·29	28·17	3	0·02	4	0·03	1,108	10·28	468	4·12	58	0·51	845	7·44	2,546	22·40	21·40
	Sangameshvar ,,	104,640	557·	187·86	179	3,687	35·23	31·62	6	0·06	...	...	373	3·39	290	2·77	40	0·38	672	6·42	1,886	18·02	18·27
	Chiplún ,,	168,921	679·	252·12	212	5,489	32·32	27·71	6	0·03	16	0·09	1,782	10·55	422	2·50	49	0·29	863	5·14	3,143	18·60	17·05
	Khed ,,	91,492	400·	228·73	146	3,305	36·12	28·76	...	...	1	0·01	1,118	12·22	108	1·18	22	0·24	338	3·69	1,587	17·34	17·84
	Dápoli ,,	141,012	505·	289·23	247	4,420	31·34	24·50	...	...	71	0·50	1,555	11·02	176	1·25	36	0·25	727	5·16	2,565	18·18	18·15
	Vengurla T.C.	8,947	0·03	298,233·00	1	317	35·43	34·76	...	...	...	...	77	8·61	8	0·89	5	0·56	157	17·55	247	27·61	25·04
	Ratnágiri ,,	12,616	0·04	315,400·00	1	361	28·61	30·83	...	...	3	0·24	87	6·89	90	7·13	4	0·32	122	9·67	306	24·25	26·31
	1890 ...	997,090	3,922·	254·22	1,297	32,377	32·47	...	77	0·08	116	0·12	8,815	8·84	2,247	2·25	357	0·35	7,535	7·56	19,147	19·20	...
	1889 ...					28,349	28·43	...	126	0·13	289	0·29	9,331	9·36	2,000	2·01	288	0·28	6,389	6·41	18,423	18·48	...
	Mean for ten years, 1880—1889 ...					22,505	22·53	...	155	0·15	291	0·29	9,003	9·01	1,432	1·43	314	0·32	5,052	5·06	16,247	16·26	...

SOUTHERN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

COLLECTORATES.

1. Belgaum.
2. Dhárwár.
3. Bijápur.
4. Kánara.

Belgaum.

51. In Belgaum during 1890 cholera was prevalent to a considerable extent throughout the collectorate, except in the táluka of Khánápur and the cantonment of Belgaum, and caused 809 deaths, or 0·94 per 1,000 of population, against 1,862 or 2·16 in 1889. The death-rate (9·65 per 1,000) from this disease in the town of Athni was very high. Small-pox prevailed to a considerable extent throughout the collectorate, except the town and cantonment of Belgaum, and caused 140 deaths against 155 in 1889, the death-rate from this cause being 0·16 per 1,000 against 0·18 in 1889. The death-rates from small-pox (0·37 and 0·33 per 1,000) in the tálukas of Athni and Parasgad respectively were high. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 17·22 per 1,000 of population against 15·94 in 1889, but high death-rates (21·72 and 20·51 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the tálukas of Sampgaon and Khánápur respectively.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births.			Deaths.																Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1889.
									Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injuries.		Other Causes.		All Causes.				
						Number for 1890.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1889.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.			
Belgaum.	Belgaum R. C....	95,780	661·55	144·78	199	3,964	41·39	44·02	10	0·10	24	0·25	1,888	19·71	531	5·54	22	0·23	394	4·11	2,869	29·95	34·20		
	Sampgaon ,, ...	119,843	425·	281·98	123	5,235	43·68	44·56	21	0·18	19	0·16	2,603	21·72	754	6·29	46	0·38	501	4·18	3,944	32·91	43·52		
	Khánapur ,, ...	79,264	632·	125·42	219	2,948	37·07	36·83	...	...	1	0·01	1,626	20·51	275	3·47	19	0·24	306	3·86	2,227	28·09	32·39		
	Chikodi ,, ...	245,614	840·	292·40	213	11,279	45·92	43·37	362	1·47	8	0·03	3,612	14·71	2,022	8·23	92	0·37	1,779	7·24	7,875	32·06	29·02		
	Athni ,, ...	94,775	786·08	120·57	80	4,501	47·49	46·81	151	1·59	35	0·37	1,602	16·90	916	9·66	36	0·38	423	4·46	3,165	33·35	28·92		
	Gokák ,, ...	82,722	670·61	123·35	113	4,198	50·75	48·56	129	1·56	21	0·25	1,234	14·92	575	6·95	45	0·54	537	6·49	2,541	30·72	36·93		
	Parasgad ,, ...	91,826	640·	143·48	127	4,558	49·64	49·03	11	0·12	30	0·33	1,496	16·29	598	6·51	32	0·35	472	5·14	2,639	28·74	35·86		
	Belgaum T. C....	23,115	0·45	51,366·67	1	715	30·93	32·14	9	0·39	...	...	442	19·12	107	4·63	9	0·39	173	7·48	740	32·01	33·79		
	Gokák ,, ..	10,307	0·39	26,428·21	1	413	40·07	40·36	8	0·78	1	0·09	162	15·72	116	11·25	5	0·49	29	2·81	321	31·14	42·79		
	Athni ,, ...	11,186	0·92	12,158·70	1	569	50·87	48·54	108	9·65	1	0·09	144	12·87	119	10·63	9	0·80	76	6·79	457	40·85	31·47		
	Belgaum Ct. C. ...	9,582	...	...	...	135	14·09	15·24	...	...	...	...	67	6·99	26	2·71	3	0·31	63	6·57	159	16·59	16·18		
	1890 ...	864,014	4,657·	185·53	1,077	38,515	44·58	...	809	0·94	140	0·16	14,876	17·22	6,039	6·99	318	0·37	4,753	5·50	26,935	31·17	...		
	1889 ...					37,837	43·79	...	1,862	2·16	155	0·18	13,772	15·94	7,404	8·57	314	0·36	5,498	6·36	29,005	33·57	...		
	Mean for ten years, 1880—1889 ...					34,844	39·98	...	1,364	1·56	329	0·38	11,919	13·68	4,764	5·47	298	0·34	5,149	5·91	23,823	27·34	...		

N. B.—The area of the cantonment of Belgaum is included in the town of Belgaum, as it is not separately shown in the Census Report.

Dhárwár.

52. In Dhárwár no deaths from cholera were recorded during 1890. In 1889 there were 2,724 deaths, or 3·09 per 1,000 of population, from this disease. Small-pox prevailed to a slight extent in each táluka of the collectorate, except Dhárwár. Among the town circles only 3 deaths from this disease were recorded during the year in the town of Ránebennur. The recorded deaths from small-pox for the collectorate were 145, or 0·16 per 1,000 of population, against 735 or 0·83 in 1889, but a high death-rate (0·51 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the táluka of Navalgund and its petha Nargund. The death-rates (0·40 and 0·32 per 1,000) from small-pox in the tálukas of Mugud Petha and Hángal respectively were also high. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 21·20 per 1,000 of population against 21·12 in 1889, but a high death-rate (27·88 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the táluka of Kod. The death-rates (23·93 and 23·44 per 1,000) from fevers in the tálukas of Bankápur and Hángal respectively were also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births.			Deaths.																Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1889.
									Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injuries.		Other Causes.		All Causes.				
						Number for 1890.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1889.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.			
Dhárwár.	Dhárwár R. C.	83,946	423·85	198·06	127	3,927	47·02	46·77	...	...	...	...	1,703	20·29	523	6·23	24	0·29	668	7·95	2,918	34·76	41·82		
	Mugúd Petha ,,																								
	Hubli ,,	55,320	309·82	178·56	70	2,893	52·29	52·77	...	...	22	0·40	1,197	21·64	348	6·29	11	0·19	188	3·40	1,766	31·92	44·67		
	Navalgund ,,	87,832	562·	156·28	89	4,511	51·35	50·85	...	...	45	0·51	1,542	17·56	659	7·50	15	0·22	386	4·39	2,651	30·18	35·81		
	Nargund Petha ,,																								
	Gadag ,,	83,332	698·72	119·16	99	4,536	54·43	54·97	...	...	11	0·13	1,682	20·18	436	5·23	11	0·23	473	5·68	2,621	31·45	41·89		
	Mundargi Petha,,																								
	Karajgi ,,	83,216	442·	188·27	130	4,042	48·57	46·11	...	...	16	0·19	1,632	19·61	329	3·95	29	0·34	521	6·26	2,527	30·36	38·66		
	Bankápur ,,	76,554	343·	223·19	142	3,647	47·63	48·82	...	...	2	0·03	1,832	23·93	528	6·89	33	0·42	69	0·90	2,463	32·17	43·19		
	Ron ,,	60,724	370·	164·12	59	3,919	64·53	59·71	...	...	2	0·03	1,367	22·51	270	4·44	14	0·23	259	4·26	1,912	31·48	36·38		
	Kalghatgi ,,	50,769	279·	181·97	105	2,102	41·40	44·38	...	...	2	0·04	1,137	22·39	345	6·79	12	0·24	168	3·31	1,664	32·77	39·13		
	Ránebennur ,,	64,011	404·63	158·20	121	3,192	49·86	50·71	...	...	6	0·09	1,439	22·48	304	4·74	17	0·27	354	5·53	2,120	33·11	37·27		
	Kod ,,	80,345	400·	200·89	177	3,032	37·73	40·24	...	...	15	0·19	2,240	27·88	510	6·35	34	0·42	413	5·01	3,202	39·85	44·77		
	Hángal ,,	65,787	299·	220·02	162	2,782	42·28	43·56	...	...	21	0·32	1,542	23·44	327	4·97	29	0·44	272	4·13	2,191	33·30	37·69		
	Dhárwár T.C.	27,191	1·15	23,644·35	1	1,345	49·48	47·74	...	...	...	...	435	16·00	32	1·18	26	0·95	459	16·88	952	35·01	37·73		
	Hubli ,,	36,677	1·18	31,082·20	1	1,402	38·23	45·78	...	...	...	...	598	16·30	101	2·75	24	0·65	219	5·97	941	25·66	32·69		
	Gadag-Bettigeri ,,	17,001	0·28	60,717·86	1	895	52·64	36·59	...	...	...	...	253	14·88	250	14·70	4	0·23	18	1·06	525	30·88	27·53		
	Ránebennur ,,	10,202	0·37	27,572·97	1	464	45·48	49·11	...	...	3	0·29	122	11·96	30	2·94	2	0·20	99	9·70	256	25·09	33·52		
	1890 ...	882,907	4,535·	194·68	1,285	42,689	48·35	...	...	...	145	0·16	18,721	21·20	4,992	5·65	295	0·33	4,556	5·16	28,709	32·52	...		
	1889 ...					42,790	48·46	...	2,724	3·09	735	0·83	18,650	21·12	6,244	7·07	326	0·37	6,159	6·98	34,838	39·46	...		
	Mean for ten years, 1880—1889 ...					38,873	43·51	...	1,226	1·37	444	0·50	14,054	15·73	4,577	5·12	283	0·32	4,911	5·50	25,495	28·54	...		

N. B.—The births and deaths in pethas are included in their respective tálukás, as the population of the pethas is not shown in the Census Report.

Bijápur.

53. In Bijápur during 1890 cholera prevailed to a slight extent in the tálukás of Bijápur, Bágalkot and Bádámi and the towns of Bijápur and Kaládgi. The remaining tálukas were free from this disease. The total deaths from this cause for the collectorate

were 60, or 0·09 per 1,000 of population, against 3,690 or 5·78 in 1889. The death-rates from cholera (0·71 and 0·53 per 1,000) in the towns of Kaládgi and Bijápur respectively were high. Small-pox prevailed throughout the collectorate and caused 212 deaths, or 0·33 per 1,000 of population, against 402 or 0·63 in 1889. The death-rates from this cause (2·11 and 1·40 per 1,000) in the táluka and town of Bijápur respectively were very high. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 21·04 per 1,000 of population against 18·12 in 1889, but high death-rates (29·58 and 25·49 per 1,000 of population) from this cause took place in the tálukas of Indi and Sindgi respectively. The death-rate (24·16 per 1,000) in the town of Bijápur was also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1890.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1889.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1889.
Bijápur.	Hungund R. C.	80,037	518·	154·51	160	4,207	52·56	49·30	...	...	6	0·07	1,584	19·79	131	1·64	20	0·25	537	6·71	2,278	28·46	32·52
	Muddebihál ,,	65,024	564·	115·29	149	3,377	51·93	49·43	...	...	1	0·02	1,369	21·05	153	2·35	28	0·43	217	3·34	1,768	27·19	36·40
	Sindgi ,,	72,650	812·	89·47	141	4,633	63·77	57·62	...	...	2	0·03	1,852	25·49	473	6·51	29	0·39	432	5·95	2,788	38·38	41·82
	Bágevádi ,,	86,743	764·	113·54	120	4,405	50·78	48·47	...	...	16	0 18	1,716	19·78	536	6·18	37	0·43	387	4·46	2,692	31·03	31·07
	Bijápur ,,	65,472	866·87	75·53	91	3,542	54·09	51 02	2	0·03	138	2·11	1,392	21·26	468	7·15	29	0·44	276	4·22	2,305	35·21	33·88
	Bágalkot ,,	89,132	682·88	130·52	162	4,166	46·74	46·84	8	0·09	12	0·13	1,580	17·73	497	5·58	32	0·36	307	3·44	2,436	27·33	40·05
	Bádámi ,,	89,047	676·	131·73	195	4,257	48·14	48 21	39	0·44	14	0·16	1,437	16·14	303	3 40	32	0·36	415	4·66	2,240	25·16	32·78
	Indi ,,	71,940	871·	82·59	121	4,630	64·36	58·06	...	...	3	0·04	2,128	29·58	385	5·35	25	0·35	387	5·38	2,928	40·70	37·31
	Bijápur T. C.	11,424	2·13	5,363·38	1	623	54·53	48·93	6	0·53	16	1·40	276	24·16	133	11·64	16	1·40	36	3·15	483	42·28	32·83
	Kaládgi ,,	7,024	0·12	58,533·33	1	194	27·62	24·63	5	0·71	4	0·57	97	13·81	61	8·68	1	0·14	2	0·28	170	24·20	22·92
	1890 ...	638,493	5,757	110·90	1,141	34,064	53·35	...	60	0·09	212	0·33	13,481	21·04	3,140	4·92	249	0·39	2,996	4·69	20,088	31·46	...
	1889 ...					32,266	50·53	...	3,690	5·78	402	0·63	11,570	18·12	3,548	5·56	263	0·41	3,157	4·94	22,630	35·44	...
	Mean for ten years, 1880—1889 ...					25,366	38·65	...	973	1·48	295	0·45	9,667	14·74	1,806	2·74	216	0·33	2,538	3·86	15,489	23·60	...

54. In Kánara no deaths from cholera were recorded during 1890. In 1889 there were 62 deaths, or 0·15 per 1,000 of population, from this disease. Small-pox was prevalent to a great extent throughout the collectorate, except the tálukas of Bhatkal Petha, Sirsi, Yellápur, Haliyal and Supa Petha, and caused 356 deaths, or 0·84 per 1,000 of population, against 195 or 0·46 in 1889. The death-rate from this disease (3·04 per 1,000) in the táluka of Honávar was very high. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 18·61 per 1,000 of population against 14·73 in 1889, but a very high death-rate (34·15 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the táluka of Mungod Petha. The death-rates (24·53 and 22·39 per 1,000) from fevers in the tálukas of Yellápur and Sirsi respectively were also high.

Kánara.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1890.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1889.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1889.
Kánara.	Kárwár R. C.	33,981	269·23	126·22	51	1,257	36·99	37·26	...		57	1·67	526	15·48	24	0·71	20	0·59	276	8·12	903	26·57	23·87
	Kumta ,,	48,129	222·65	216·16	116	1,823	37·98	38·71	...	...	44	0·91	689	14·32	140	2·91	22	0·46	596	12·38	1,491	30·98	26·82
	Ankola Petha ,,	34,189	367·	93·16	88	1,185	34·66	36·01	...	...	42	1·23	582	17·02	84	0·99	24	0·70	276	8·07	958	28·02	22·73
	Honávar ,,	54,199	446·	191·98	99	2,135	39·39	40·57	...	...	165	3·04	905	16·72	109	2·01	34	0·63	786	14·50	2,000	36·90	27·21
	Bhatkal Petha ,,	31,426			31	1,067	33·95	37·61	...	...	...	...	436	13·88	81	2·58	17	0·54	371	11·81	905	28·80	22·56
	Sirsi ,,	62,400	779·	80·10	258	1,537	24·63	26·14	...	...	...	...	1,397	22·39	111	1·78	20	0·32	598	9·50	2,121	33·99	30·58
	Siddápur ,,	35,658	239·	149·20	95	1,136	31·86	32·14	...	...	14	0·39	759	21·29	75	2·10	18	0·50	305	8·56	1,171	32·84	26·39
	Yellápur ,,	18,629	589·	61·65	78	471	25·28	24·96	...	...	...	...	457	24·53	23	1·23	9	0·48	183	9·82	672	36·07	33·01
	Mungod Petha ,,	17,685			75	388	21·95	28·44	...	...	3	0·17	604	34·15	7	0·40	3	0·17	116	6·56	733	41·45	40·20
	Haliyal ,,	61,154	980·	62·40	216	1,427	23·33	22·89	...	...	...	...	1,251	20·46	102	1·67	18	·29	339	5·54	1,710	27·96	31·45
	Supa Petha ,,																						
	Kárwár T. C.	13,761	11·77	1,169·16	1	440	31·97	33·72	...	...	20	1·45	123	8·94	14	1·02	4	0·29	118	8·57	279	20·27	18·53
	Kumta ,,	10,629	7·35	1,446·12	1	367	34·53	37·35	...	...	11	1·03	122	11·48	39	3·67	7	0·66	145	13·64	324	30·48	24·74
	1890 ...	421,840	3,911·	107·85	1,109	13,238	31·38	...	...	...	356	0·84	7,852	18·61	759	1·80	196	0·46	4,104	9·73	13,267	31·45	...
	1889 ...					13,667	32·40	...	62	0·15	195	0·46	6,212	14·73	600	1·42	215	0·51	4,395	10·42	11,679	27·69	...
	Mean for ten years, 1880—1889 ...					13,185	31·43	...	57	0·14	206	0·49	6,752	16·10	761	1·81	212	0·51	3,790	9·03	11,778	28·08	...

N.B.—As the population of Supa Petha is included in the Haliyál Táluka in the Census Report, the births and deaths are included in it. The areas in square miles of pethás are included in their respective tálukas, as they are not separately shown in the Census Report,

EASTERN GUJARÁT REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

COLLECTORATES.

1. Surat. 3. Kaira.
2. Broach. 4. Panch Maháls.
5. Ahmedabad.

Surat.

55. In Surat only 1 death from cholera in the town of Surat was recorded during 1890. In 1889 there were 1,763 deaths, or 2·87 per 1,000, from this cause. Small-pox was prevalent in the tálukas of Olpád, Chorási, Jalálpur and Párdi and the town of Surat. The remaining tálukas and town were free from this disease. The general death-rate from small-pox for the collectorate was 0·17 per 1,000 against 0·22 in 1889, but a high death-rate (1·23 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the táluka of Chorási. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 22·26 per 1,000 of population against 23·66 in 1889, but a high death-rate (29·86 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the táluka of Olpád. The death-rates (27·70 and 27·20 per 1,000) in the tálukas of Bárdoli and Mándvi respectively were also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1890.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1889.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1889.
Surat.	Olpád R. C.	62,049	323·	192·10	120	2,589	41·72	46·80	...	...	22	0·35	1,853	29·86	225	3·63	30	0·48	428	6·90	2,558	41·22	40·09
	Mándvi „ ...	50,810	280·	181·46	141	2,119	41·70	35·60	...	...	...	...	1,382	27·20	19	0·37	20	0·39	32	0·63	1,453	28·59	37·23
	Chorási „ ...	44,764	107·	418·35	66	1,989	44·23	41·41	...	...	55	1·23	1,128	25·20	135	3·02	25	0·56	285	6·36	1,628	36·37	41·57
	Bárdoli „ ...	76,100	222·	342·79	124	3,535	46·45	37·08	...	...	...	...	2,108	27·70	43	0·56	20	0·26	76	0·99	2,247	29·52	34·37
	Jalálpur „ ...	74,016	189·	391·62	91	3,374	45·58	38·37	...	...	1	0·01	1,648	22·27	202	2·73	37	0·49	107	1·45	1,995	26·95	30·72
	Chikhli „ ...	60,147	167·	360·16	62	2,348	39·03	33·65	...	...	...	...	1,255	20·87	55	0·91	15	0·25	145	2·41	1,470	24·44	30·42
	Bul-ár „ ...	67,478	205·50	328·36	94	2,774	41·10	34·32	...	...	...	...	1,377	20·41	74	1·09	28	0·41	184	2·73	1,663	24·64	34·22
	Párdi „ ...	55,761	163·	342·09	82	2,078	37·26	32·83	...	...	8	0·14	935	16·77	60	1·08	22	0·39	143	2·56	1,168	20·94	27·18
	Surat T. C. ...	109,844	3·	36,614·66	1	3,446	31·37	27·76	1	0·01	21	0·19	1,950	16·84	39	0·35	30	0·27	867	7·89	2,808	25·56	33·51
	Bulsár „ ...	13,229	2·50	5,291·60	1	426	32·20	28·85	...	...	...	...	135	10·20	4	0·30	2	0·15	38	2·87	179	13·53	20·63
	1890 ...	614,198	1,662	369·55	782	24,669	40·16	...	1	...	107	0·17	13,671	22·26	856	1·39	229	0·37	2,305	3·75	17,169	27·95	...
	1889 ...					21,792	35·47	...	1,763	2·87	139	0·22	14,532	23·66	2,075	3·37	253	0·41	1,978	3·22	20,740	33·76	...
	Mean for ten years, 1880—1889 ...					22,212	36·21	...	1,120	1·82	182	0·30	13,165	21·94	1,830	2·98	258	0·42	1,682	2·74	18,537	30·22	...

Broach.

56. In Broach no deaths from cholera were recorded during 1890. In 1889 there were 1,284 deaths, or 3·93 per 1,000 of population, from this cause. Small-pox prevailed to a great extent throughout the collectorate, except the táluka and town of Jambusar, and caused 207 deaths, or 0·63 per 1,000 of population, against 90 or 0·27 in 1889. The death-rates (2·41 and 1·02 per 1,000) from this disease in the town and táluka of Broach respectively were high. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 33·78 per 1,000 of population against 33·03 in 1889, but high death-rates (39·29 and 38·76 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the tálukas of Vágra and Jambusar. The death-rate (36·28 per 1,000) from fevers in the táluka of Amod was also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1890.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1889.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1889.
Broach.	Broach R. C.	73,280	300·32	244·01	104	2,741	37·40	40·17	...	...	75	1·02	2,623	35·93	49	0·66	28	0·38	195	2·66	2,980	40·66	45·49
	Vágra „ ...	33,902	308·	110·07	69	1,202	35·45	38·78	...	...	20	0·59	1,332	39·29	2	0·06	13	0·38	48	1·41	1,415	41·73	52·26
	Amod „ ...	39,641	176·	225·23	48	1,299	32·76	36·62	...	...	7	0·18	1,438	36·28	5	0·13	21	0·52	110	2·77	1,581	39·88	42·05
	Jambusar „ ...	66,293	372·46	177·99	82	2,674	40·33	37·57	...	...	...	..	2,570	38·76	22	0·33	41	0·61	244	3·68	2,877	43·39	36·95
	Anklesvar „ ...	65,054	294·	221·27	100	2,622	40·30	42·38	...	...	15	0·23	2,223	34·17	39	0·60	31	0·48	250	3·84	2,558	39·32	44·54
	Hánsot Petha „ ...																						
	Broach T. C. ...	37,281	1·68	22,191·07	1	965	25·88	24·08	...	...	90	2·41	691	18·53	14	0·38	14	0·38	153	4·10	962	25·80	35·54
	Jambusar „ ...	11,479	0·54	21,257·47	1	488	42·51	39·98	...	...	...	...	146	13·50	17	1·48	7	0·61	300	26·13	480	41·82	38·76
	1890 ...	326,930	1,453·	225·00	405	11,991	36·67	...	...	...	207	0·63	11,043	33·78	148	0·45	155	0·47	1,300	3·98	12,853	39·32	...
	1889 ...					12,316	37·67	...	1,284	3·93	90	0·27	10,799	33·03	255	0·78	145	0·44	1,297	3·97	13,870	42·42	...
	Mean for ten years, 1880—1889 ...					11,009	33·43	...	451	1·37	31	0·09	9,387	28·51	479	1·45	124	0·38	797	2·42	11,269	34·22	...

N.B.—The births and deaths in Hánsot Petha are included in Anklesvar Táluka, as the population of each is not separately shown in the Census Report.

Kaira.

57. In Kaira during 1890 cholera appeared only in the táluka of Kapadvanj and the town of Nadiád and caused 25 deaths, or 0·03 per 1,000 of population, against 224 or 0·28 in 1889. The death-rate (0·71 per 1,000) from this cause in the town of Nadiád was high. Small-pox was prevalent to a slight extent throughout the collectorate, except in the tálukas of Ánand, Kapadvanj and Mátar and the town of Borsad and caused 29 deaths against 72 in 1889, the death-rate being 0·04 per 1,000 against 0·09 in 1889. The death-rate (0·18 per 1,000) from this cause in the town of Nadiád was high. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 30·37 per 1,000 of population against 26·28 in 1889, but high death-rates (39·64 and 37·45 per 1,000) took place in the tálukas of Mátar and Mehmadabad respectively. The death-rates (34·14 and 33·42 per 1,000) from this disease in the towns of Kapadvanj and Nadiád respectively were also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1890.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1889.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1889.
Kaira.	Mehmadabad R. C.	76,296	173·72	429·19	59	2,966	38·87	39·35	...	...	7	0·09	2,857	37·45	73	0·96	39	0·51	321	4·20	3,297	43·21	35·37
	Nadiád „	133,952	223·67	598·88	92	5,148	38·43	37·42	...	...	9	0·07	4,190	31·28	89	0·66	64	0·48	602	4·49	4,954	36·98	30·96
	Borsad „	131,093	217·81	601·87	89	5,882	44·86	40·03	...	...	1	0·01	3,580	27·31	94	0·72	48	0·36	754	5·75	4,477	34·15	34·27
	Anand „	154,118	243·	634·23	74	6,320	41·00	34·52	...	...	...	...	3,716	24·11	33	0·21	70	0·45	817	5·30	4,636	30·08	30·50
	Thásra „	84,866	253·	335·44	97	3,354	39·52	35·65	...	...	5	0·06	2,785	32·82	83	0·98	36	0·42	155	1·82	3,064	36·10	30·56
	Kapadvanj „	78,582	279·77	280·88	85	2,704	34·40	32·61	5	0·06	...	...	2,181	27·75	61	0·78	37	0·47	213	2·71	2,497	31·77	26·31
	Mátar „	78,279	217·	360·73	81	2,501	31·94	35·05	...	...	...	...	3,103	39·64	38	0·49	29	0·37	262	3·34	3,432	43·84	36·80
	Kaira T. C.	12,640	0·28	45,142·86	1	303	23·97	27·61	...	...	1	0·08	396	31·33	5	0·39	2	0·16	87	6·88	491	38·84	37·65
	Nadiád „	28,304	0·33	85,769·70	1	861	28·30	33·42	20	0·71	5	0·18	946	33·42	8	0·28	9	0·32	208	7·35	1,196	42·26	38·75
	Borsad „	12,228	0·19	64,357·89	1	406	33·20	30·55	...	...	...	...	192	15·70	9	0·74	8	0·65	106	8·67	315	25·76	31·23
	Kapadvanj „	14,442	0·23	62,791·30	1	507	35·11	40·43	...	...	1	0·07	493	34·14	12	0·83	5	0·34	37	2·56	548	37·94	48·12
	1890 ...	804,800	1,609·	500 18	581	30,892	38·38	...	25	0·03	29	0·04	24,439	30·37	505	0·63	347	0·43	3,562	4·42	28,907	35·92	...
	1889 ...	29,153	36·22	...	224	0·28	72	0·09	21,151	26·28	989	1·23	397	0·49	3,401	4·22	26,134	32·59	...				
	Mean for ten years, 1880—1889 ...	29,004	36·14	...	357	0·44	37	0·05	19,353	24·11	1,897	2·36	346	0·43	1,795	2·23	23,785	29·62	...				

Panch Mahals.

58. In the Panch Mahals during 1890 cholera appeared only in the táluka and town of Dohad; the remaining tálukas and town were free from this disease. The total deaths from this cause were 48, or 0·19 per 1,000 of population, against 451 or 1·77 in 1889, but a high death-rate (3·39 per 1,000) took place in the town of Dohad. Small-pox was prevalent throughout the collectorate, except in the tálukas of Jhálod and Hálol, and caused 44 deaths against 4 in 1889, the death-rate being 0·17 per 1,000 against 0·02 in 1889. The death-rate (2·92 per 1,000) from this cause in the town of Godhra was high. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 21·10 per 1,000 of population against 22·97 in 1889, but a high death-rate (34·78 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the town of Godhra. The death-rate (29·37 per 1,000) from fevers in the town of Dohad was also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1890.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1889.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1889.
Panch Mahals.	Godhra R. C. ...	64,976	597·83	108·69	232	3,103	47·75	39·70	...	...	1	0·02	1,166	17·94	7	0·11	38	0·58	30	0·46	1,242	19·11	21·32
	Dohad „ ...	47,219	} 599·83	147·12	{ 120	2,070	43·85	32·91	6	0·13	2	0·04	1,026	21·73	2	0·04	9	0·19	15	0·31	1,060	22·44	25·39
	Jhálod „ ...	41,026			{ 99	1,459	35·56	31·90	...	...	...	...	745	18·16	...	...	13	0·32	9	0·21	767	18·69	23·91
	Kálol „ ...	43,269	} 415· 0	184·39	} 66	1,732	40·02	34·57	...	...	1	0·02	933	21·56	7	0·16	19	0·44	27	0·62	987	22·81	20·92
	Hálol „ ...	33,253			{ 156	1,362	40·95	38·70	...	...	...	...	693	20·84	3	0·09	111	0·33	11	0·33	718	21·59	28·35
	Godhra T. C. ...	13,342	0·17	78,482·35	1	552	41·37	41·67	...	...	39	2·92	464	34·78	2	0·15	2	0·15	72	5·39	579	43·40	34·10
	Dohad „ ...	12,394	0·17	72,905 88	1	296	23·88	24·60	42	3·39	1	0·08	364	29·37	3	0·24	5	0·40	7	0·56	422	34·05	28·96
	1890 ...	255,479	1,613	158·38	675	10,574	41·39	...	48	0·19	44	0·17	5,391	21·10	24	0·09	97	0·38	171	0·67	5,775	22·60	...
	1889 ...	9,087	35·56	...	451	1·77	4	0·02	5,869	22·97	45	0·17	137	0·53	113	0·44	6,619	25·91	...				
	Mean for ten years, 1880—1889 ...	8,464	33·32	...	112	0·44	17	0·07	4,819	19·01	96	0·38	111	0·40	100	0·39	5,255	20·60	...				

N. B.—The area in square miles of Dohad and Jhálod tálukas is shown together, as well as Kálol and Hálol tálukas, in the Census Report.

Ahmedabad.

59. In Ahmedabad during 1890 cholera prevailed in the tálukas of Daskroi, Gogha, Paránti] and Dholka and the town of Ahmedabad; the remaining tálukas, towns and cantonment were free from this disease. The recorded deaths from this cause for the collectorate were 72, or 0·08 per 1,000 of population, against 787 or 0·92 in 1889; but a high death-rate (0·40 per 1,000) took place from this disease in the town of Ahmedabad. Small-pox caused only 6 deaths, of which 1 was recorded in the táluka of Gogha, 3 in Dhandhuka and 2 in the town of Gogha. In 1889 the recorded deaths from this disease were 152, or 1·08 per 1,000 of population. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 34·91 per 1,000 of population against 30·19 in 1889, but a very high death-rate (69·30 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the town of Viramgám. The death-rates (40·40 and 38·85 per 1,000) from fevers in the táluka of Dholka and the town of Ahmedabad respectively were also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1890.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1889.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1889.
Ahmedabad.	Dhaskroi R. C.	143,942	345·80	416·26	137	4,929	34·24	32·95	3	0·02	..	..	5,222	36·28	27	0·19	41	0·28	115	0·80	5,408	37·57	23·82
	Gogha ,,	22,307	223·25	99·92	62	925	41·46	37·88	2	0·09	1	0·04	604	27·08	88	3·94	11	0·50	104	4·66	810	36·31	43·35
	Dhandhuka ,,	123,107	1,098·	112·12	141	4,384	35·61	39·74	..	..	3	0·02	3,120	25·34	358	2·90	47	0·38	969	7·87	4,497	36·52	35·66
	Sánand ,,	76,964	360·	213·79	85	2,378	30·89	30·09	..	..	..	..	2,538	32·97	8	0·10	20	0·26	166	2·16	2,732	35·49	32·70
	Viramgám ,,	117,584	676·29	173·84	155	3,964	33·71	34·99	..	..	..	..	4,336	36·87	22	0·19	27	0·23	275	2·34	4,660	39·63	37·93
	Paránti] ,,	107,554	419·	239·54	161	3,012	28·00	30·78	5	0·05	..	..	3,438	31·96	23	0·21	38	0·35	77	0·72	3,581	33·29	32·03
	Dholka ,,	93,476	664·25	140·72	117	2,855	30·54	37·37	12	0·13	..	..	3,777	40·40	106	1·13	43	0·46	423	4·53	4,361	46·65	38·68
	Ahmedabad T. C.	124,767	2·20	56,712·27	1	4,388	35·17	35·97	50	0·40	..	..	4,847	38·85	100	0·80	26	0·21	1,415	11·34	6,438	51·60	49·52
	Gogha ,,	7,063	0·75	9,417·33	1	196	27·75	26·05	..	..	2	0·28	124	17·56	13	1·84	4	0·57	34	4·81	177	25·06	25·45
	Viramgám ,,	18,990	0·61	31,131·15	1	606	31·91	42·39	..	..	..	..	1,316	69·30	15	9·79	5	0·26	200	10·53	1,536	80·88	75·72
	Dholka ,,	17,716	0·75	23,621·33	1	665	37·54	36·46	..	..	..	..	546	30·82	41	2·31	10	0·56	248	14·00	845	47·70	32·91
	Ahmedabad Ct. C.	1,940	..	..	..	39	20·10	11·86	..	..	..	..	25	12·89	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	12·89	11·74
	Europeans and Eurasians and fighting men in the cantonment...	914																					
	1890 ...	856,324	3,821·	224·10	862	28,341	33·10	..	72	0·08	6	0·01	29,893	34·91	801	0·94	272	0·31	4,026	4·70	35,070	40·95	..
	1889 ..					29,865	34·87	..	787	0·92	152	0·18	25,852	30·19	1,207	1·41	298	0·35	3,665	4·27	31,961	37·32	..
	Mean for ten years, 1880—1889 ..					28,026	32·83	..	710	0·83	53	0·06	20,325	23·81	1,507	1·77	238	0·28	2,966	3 47	25,799	30·22	..

N. B.—The area of the cantonment of Ahmedabad is included in the town of Ahmedabad, as it is not separately shown in the Census Report.

SIND REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

COLLECTORATES.

1. Karáchi.
2. Hyderabad.
3. Thar and Párkar.
4. Shikárpur.
5. Upper Sind Frontier.

Karáchi.

60. In Karáchi, during the year 1890, cholera was prevalent in the following registration circles of the collectorate—Tatta, Sakro, Ghorábári, Mirpur Batoro, Sujáwal, Jati and Sháhbandar—and caused 367 deaths, or 0·77 per 1,000 of population, against 547 or 1·14 in 1889. The death-rates (5·62 and 5·05) from this disease in the tálukas of Jati and Sujáwal respectively were very high. Small-pox was prevalent throughout the collectorate, except in the tálukas of Dádú and Jati, and caused 131 deaths, or 0·27 per 1,000 of population, against 930 or 1·94 in 1889. The death-rate (1·57 per 1,000) from this cause in the táluka of Kotri was very high. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 19·19 per 1,000 of population against 20·04 in 1889; but a high death-rate (24·76 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the tálukas of Dádú, Johi and Sehwan. The death-rates (24·43 and 21·19) per 1,000 from fevers in the táluka of Mánjhand and the town of Karáchi respectively were also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1890.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1889.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Deaths. Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Small-pox. Number.	Deaths. Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Fevers. Number.	Deaths. Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Deaths. Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Injuries. Number.	Deaths. Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Other Causes. Number.	Deaths. Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. All Causes. Number.	Deaths. All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population in 1889.
Karáchi.	Karáchi R. C.	20,256	1,284·34	15·77	Information not available in the Census Report.	351	17·33	19·64	..	..	1	0·05	246	12·14	1	0·05	2	0·10	32	1·58	282	13·92	14·32
	Kohistán ,,	11,957	2,652·	4·51		110	9·20	9·20	..	..	1	0·08	85	7·11	..	..	7	0·59	13	1·09	106	8·87	12·38
	Dádú ,, / Johi ,, / Sehwan ,,	121,1 8	1,686·	71·85		4,499	37·14	29·18	..	..	7	0·05	2,999	24·76	14	0·12	102	0·84	247	2·04	3,369	27·81	33·70
	Mánjhand ,,	18,952	581·	32·62		788	41·58	38·78	..	.	12	0·63	463	24·43	9	0·47	15	0·79	65	3·43	564	29·76	31·71
	Kotri ,,	24,870	839·	29·64		569	22·88	21·63	..	..	39	1·57	389	15·64	1	0·04	12	0·48	7	0·28	448	18·01	22·32
	Tatta ,,	38,750	1,323·	30·05		879	22·11	18·46	1	0·03	3	0·08	599	15·07	1	0·03	21	0·53	75	1·88	700	17·61	19·95
	Sakro ,,	21,711	1,108·	19·59		565	26·02	18·38	7	0·32	2	0·09	404	18·61	1	0·05	21	0·97	57	2·63	492	22·66	17·04
	Ghorábári ,,	34,360	566·	60·70		682	19·85	13·15	21	0·61	24	0·70	451	13·13	..	..	12	0·35	30	0·87	538	15·65	16·67
	Mirpur Batoro ,,	32,179	268·	120·07		851	26·45	22·31	16	0·50	5	0·16	572	17·78	4	0·12	16	0·50	54	1·68	667	20·73	21·85
	Sujával ,,	30,314	267·	113·53		815	26·89	26·32	153	5·05	18	0·59	537	17·71	8	0·26	16	0·53	42	1·39	774	25·53	20·15
	Jati ,,	27,055	2,145·	12·61		824	30·46	35·14	152	5·62	..	..	444	16·41	..	..	13	0·48	6	0·22	615	22·73	39·25
	Shahbandar ,,	27,814	1,388·	20·04		723	25·99	27·04	17	0·61	4	0·14	548	19·70	4	0·14	17	0·61	13	0·47	603	21·68	23·62
	Karáchi T. C.	68,332	7·66	8,920·63	1	4,022	58·86	55·58	..	..	15	0·22	1,448	21·19	215	3·15	21	0·31	751	10·99	2,450	35·85	37·82
	1890 ..	478,688	14,115·	33·91	723	15,678	32·75	..	367	0·77	131	0·27	9,185	19·19	258	0·54	275	0·57	1,392	2·91	11,608	24·25	..
	1889 ..					13,915	29·07	..	547	1·14	930	1·94	9,595	20·04	324	0·68	310	0·65	1,324	2·77	13,030	27·22	..
	Mean for ten years, 1880—1889 ..					11,313	23·91	..	622	1·31	203	0·43	6,645	14·05	232	0·49	276	0·58	1,817	2·78	9,295	19·64	..

N.B.—The táluka "Johi" is composed of some villages from Dádú and Sehwan tálukas (*vide* page 1107 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 27th November 1884). As the population and area according to the census of 1881 are not obtainable for each of these tálukas, the births and deaths in Dádu, Johi and Sehwan tálukas are shown together.

Hyderabad.

61. In Hyderabad during 1890 cholera caused only 9 deaths, which were recorded in the táluka of Badin. In 1889 there were 198 deaths, or 0·26 per 1,000, from this disease. Small-pox prevailed to a considerable extent throughout the collectorate, except the táluka of Moro. The total deaths from this disease for the collectorate were 246, or 0·33 per 1,000, against 848 or 1·12 in 1889, but a high death-rate (1·61 per 1,000) from small-pox took place in the táluka of Dero Mohbat. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 16·54 per 1,000 against 16·45 in 1889; but a high death-rate (28·60 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the táluka of Moro. The death-rates (23·72 and 23·37 per 1,000) from fevers in the táluka of Kandiáro and in the town of Hyderabad respectively were also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1890.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1889.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Deaths. Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Small-pox. Number.	Deaths. Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Fevers. Number.	Deaths. Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Deaths. Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Injuries. Number.	Deaths. Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Other Causes. Number.	Deaths. Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. All Causes. Number.	Deaths. All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1889.
Hyderabad.	Hyderabad R. C.	57,820	404	143·14	Information is not available in the Census Report.	975	16·86	17·38	..	..	24	0·42	571	9·87	..	..	13	0·22	22	0·38	630	10·89	12·77
	Guni ,,	71,162	989	71·95		1,639	23·03	17·94	..	..	26	0·37	1,105	15·53	7	0·10	34	0·48	34	0·48	1,206	16·95	17·51
	Badin ,,	65,708	795	82·65		752	11·44	9·68	9	0·14	5	0·08	854	13·00	3	0·05	15	0·23	3	0·05	889	13·53	14·32
	Tando Bago ,,	55,473	709	78·24		520	9·37	9·21	..	..	6	0·11	777	14·01	..	..	19	0·34	3	0·05	805	14·51	15·43
	Dero Mohbat ,,	37,260	670	55·61		885	23·75	17·53	..	..	60	1·61	555	14·90	3	0·08	13	0·35	8	0·21	639	17·15	11·49
	Hala ,,	78,149	531	147·17		2,046	26·18	25·35	..	..	54	0·69	937	11·99	2	0·03	36	0·46	21	0·27	1,050	13·44	14·34
	Tando Alahyar ,,	66,126	697	94·87		1,727	26·12	27·52	..	..	18	0·27	994	15·03	10	0·15	35	0·53	19	0·29	1,076	16·27	16·15
	Shahdádpur ,,	55,593	733	75·84		1,402	25·22	24·32	..	..	7	0·13	800	14·39	1	0·02	33	0·59	17	0·31	858	15·43	16·28
	Mirpur Khás ,,	24,979	561	44·53		490	19·6	14·01	..	..	11	0·44	275	11·01	..	..	19	0·76	1	0·04	306	12 25	12·77
	Kandiáro ,,	39,336	315	124·87		1,927	48·99	44·06	..	..	6	0·15	933	23·72	3	0·08	24	0·61	7	0·18	973	24·74	29·18
	Naushahro ,,	61,295	532	115·22		2,470	40·30	41·34	..	..	15	0·24	1,340	21·86	12	0·20	52	0·85	18	0·29	1,437	23·44	27·34
	Moro ,,	44,443	704	63·13		2,099	47 23	41·22	..	..	..	..	1,271	28·60	..	..	23	0 52	19	0·43	1,313	29·54	23·67
	Sakrand ,,	52,075	1,390	37·46		1,667	32·01	30·09	..	..	12	0·23	1,014	19·47	6	0·12	39	0·75	2	0·04	1,073	20·60	17·59
	Hyderabad T. C.	45,195	..	..	1	1,793	39·67	36·95	..	..	2	0·04	1,056	23·37	..	..	22	0·49	147	3·25	1,227	27·15	43·83
	1890 ..	754,624	9,030	83·57	1,105	20,392	27·02	..	9	0·01	246	0·33	12,482	16·54	47	0·06	377	0·50	321	0·43	13,482	17·87	..
	1889 ..					18,921	25·07	..	198	0·26	848	1·12	12,411	16·45	51	0·07	409	0·54	480	0·64	14,397	19·08	..
	Mean for ten years, 1880—1889 ..					14,469	19·26	..	342	0·46	272	0·36	10,299	13·71	82	0·11	410	0·54	566	0·75	11,971	15·93	..

N.B.—The area in square miles of the town of Hyderabad is included in the Hyderabad Táluka, as it is not separately shown in the Census Report.

Thar and Párkar.

62. In Thar and Párkar no deaths from cholera were recorded during 1890. In 1889 there were 78 deaths, or 0·38 per 1,000, from this disease. Small-pox was prevalent to a slight extent throughout the district, except in the táluka of Mitti and the town of Umarkot. The total deaths from this cause for the district were 41 or 0·20 per 1,000, against 100 or 0·49 in 1889. The death-rate (0·56 per 1,000)

from small-pox in the táluka of Sanghar was high. The general death-rate from fevers for the district was 19·19 per 1,000 against 19·39 in 1889, but a high death-rate (55·16 per 1,000) from this disease took place in the town of Umarkot. The death-rates (26·52, 22·85 and 21·17 per 1,000) from fevers in the tálukas of Umarkot, Dipla and Khipra respectively were also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1890.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1889.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1889.
Thar and Párkar.	Umarkot R. C.	38,807	1,107	62·52	Information is not available in the Census Report.	927	23·89	12·70	..	..	8	0·21	1,029	26·52	4	0·10	14	0·36	29	0·75	1,084	27·93	24·35
	Chachra ,,	37,046				923	24·91	19·84	..	..	1	0·03	673	18·17	..	..	7	0·19	13	0·35	694	18·73	20·81
	Nagar Párkar ,,	37,512	8,508	9·08		617	16·45	23·78	..	..	11	0·29	423	11·28	..	..	2	0·05	2	0·05	438	11·68	20·07
	Mitti ,,	22,611				704	31·14	41·66	..	..	..	..	422	18·66	..	..	12	0·53	8	0·35	442	19·55	31·14
	Dipla ,,	17,114				452	26·41	35·09	..	..	4	0·23	391	22·85	1	0·06	3	0·18	2	0·12	401	23·43	21·27
	Khipra ,,	26,079	3,114	15·23		1,061	40·68	20·90	..	..	5	0·19	552	21·17	1	0·04	13	0·50	15	0·58	586	22·47	14·38
	Sanghar ,,	21,347				455	21·31	14·43	..	..	12	0·56	256	11·99	..	..	6	0·28	14	0·66	288	13·49	13·91
	Umarkot T. C.	2,328	..	..	1	97	34·30	19·09	..	..	..	..	156	55·16	1	0·35	..	..	17	6·01	174	61·53	59·76
	1890 ..	203,344	12,729	15·98	73	5,236	25·75	..	..	..	41	0·20	3,902	19·19	7	0·03	57	0·28	100	0·49	4,107	20·20	..
	1889 ..					4,578	22·51	..	78	0·38	100	0·49	3,943	19·39	29	0·14	63	0·31	155	0·77	4,368	21·48	..
	Mean for ten years, 1880—1889 ..					5,988	29·78	..	38	0·19	20	0·10	3,054	15·19	20	0·10	93	0·46	166	0·82	3,391	16·86	..

N.B.—The area of the town of Umarkot is included in the Umarkot Taluka, as it is not separately shown in the Census Report.

63. In Shikárpur no deaths from cholera occurred during 1890. In 1889 there were 361 deaths, or 0·42 per 1,000, recorded from this disease. Small-pox prevailed to a slight extent in the tálukas of Sukkur, Naushahro, Rohri, Ghotki, Mirpur, Ubauro, Sháhdádpur and Labdarya and the town of Sukkur. The total deaths from this cause for the collectorate were 29, or 0·03 per 1,000, against 265 or 0·31 in 1889. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 23·21 per 1,000 against 22·28 in 1889: a high death-rate (29·50 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the town of Lárkhána. The death-rates (26·95 and 26·45 per 1,000) in the tálukas of Mirpur and Naushahro, respectively, were also high.

Shikárpur.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1890.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1889.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1889.
Shikárpur.	Shikárpur R. C. ...	32,616	477·50	68·30	Information not available in the Census Report.	1,660	50·90	46·60	...	...	...	...	819	25·11	...	...	12	0·37	3	0·09	834	25·57	24·29
	Sukkur ,, ...	51,238	284·	180·41		2,051	40·03	32·96	...	...	1	0·02	1,073	20·94	5	0·10	19	0·37	7	0·14	1,105	21·57	18·97
	Naushahro ,, ...	55,728	402·	138·62		1,909	34·26	38·38	...	...	1	0·02	1,474	26·45	6	0·11	26	0·47	15	0·27	1,522	27·31	26·58
	Rohri ,, ...	68,582	1,550·	44·25		1,796	26·19	27·03	...	...	6	0·09	1,343	19·58	11	0·16	29	0·42	24	0·35	1,413	20·60	20·91
	Ghotki ,, ...	61,502	554·	110·01		1,837	29·87	32·71	...	...	6	0·10	1,585	25·77	3	0·05	26	0·42	5	0·08	1,625	26·42	27·49
	Mirpur ,, ...	39,112	1,721·	22·73		1,349	34·49	38·40	...	...	6	0·15	1,054	26·95	1	0·03	13	0·33	1	0·03	1,075	27·48	28·14
	Ubauro ,, ...	39,918	450·	88·71		937	23·47	24·75	...	...	2	0·05	991	24·83	4	0·10	13	0·33	3	0·08	1,013	25·38	22·98
	Lárkhána ,, ...	83,952	291·	288·49		1,990	23·70	24·87	...	...	...	...	1,638	19·51	...	...	38	0·45	7	0·08	1,683	20·05	23·24
	Kambar ,,	151,459	1,396·	268·79		5,049	33·32	30·54	...	...	1	0·01	3,929	25·94	3	0·02	67	0·44	26	0·17	4,026	26·58	25·85
	Rato-dero ,,																						
	Sháhdádpur ,,																						
	Kakar ,, ...	49,500	598·	82·78		1,576	31·84	24·32	...	...	...	...	816	16·48	5	0·10	54	1·09	4	0·08	879	17·76	26·39
	Labdarya ,,	135,908	1,133·	488·10		4,986	36·69	33·38	...	...	1	0·01	3,019	22·21	...	...	75	0·55	18	0·13	3,113	22·91	27·79
	Mehár ,,																						
	Nasirabad ,,																						
	Shikárpur T. C. ...	42,496	9·50	4,473·26	1	1,228	28·90	24·59	...	...	...	...	1,026	24·14	...	...	14	0·33	9	0·21	1,049	24·68	20·67
	Sukkur ,, ...	27,389	...	...	1	818	29·87	32·79	...	...	5	0·18	638	23·29	19	0·69	29	1·06	140	5·11	831	30·34	33·11
	Lárkhána ,, ...	13,188	...	...	1	354	26·84	35·49	...	...	...	...	389	29·50	...	...	8	0·61	51	3·87	448	33·97	41·96
	Travelling Population.	368																					
	1890 ...	852,986	10,001·	85·29	1,373	27,540	32·28	..	...	...	29	0·03	19,794	23·21	57	0·07	423	0·50	313	0·37	20,616	24·17	..
	1889 ...					26,569	31·15	...	361	0·42	265	0·31	19,005	22·28	180	0·21	397	0·47	441	0·52	20,649	24·21	..
	Mean for ten years, 1880—1889 ...					19,796	23·42	...	463	0·55	152	0·18	12,590	14·89	184	0·21	353	0·42	345	0·41	14,087	16·66	..

N.B.—The total area of the collectorate includes the area of the Kohistan Hill, which is 1,135 square miles.

The births and deaths in Kambar, Rato-dero and Sháhdádpur tálukas have been taken together, as the population according to the census of 1881 is not obtainable for each separately: so for the tálukas of Labdarya, Mehar and Nasirabad the births and deaths have been added together.

The areas in square miles of the towns of Sukkur and Lárkhána are included in their respective tálukas, as they are not separately shown in the Census Report.

Upper Sind Frontier.

64. In the Upper Sind Frontier no deaths from cholera were recorded during 1890. In 1889 there were only 4 deaths, or 0·03 per 1,000, from this disease. Small-pox prevailed in the tálukas of Thal and Kashmor. The total deaths from this disease for the district were 9 or 0·07 per 1,000 against 22 or 0·18 in 1889, but a high death-rate (0·16 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the táluka of Thal. The general death-rate from fevers for the district was 17·19 per 1,000 against 14·69 in 1889: a comparatively high death-rate (18·25 per 1,000) from this disease took place in the táluka of Jacobabad.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number for 1890.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1888.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population for 1889.
Upper Sind Frontier.	Jacobabad R. C. ...	25,972	455	57·08	Information not available in the Census Report.	1,099	42·31	34·77	...	...	...	...	474	18·25	...	...	8	0·31	11	0·42	493	18·98	14·86
	Thul „ ...	43,025	821	52·41		1,442	33·52	26·26	...	...	7	0·16	740	17·20	...	...	13	0·30	12	0·28	772	17·94	16·80
	Kashmor „ ...	43,832	863	50·79		1,050	23·96	18·78	...	...	2	0·05	757	17·27	8	0·18	18	0·41	10	0·23	795	18·14	14·08
	Jacobabad T. C. ...	11,352	...	...	1	254	22·37	21·93	...	...	...	...	164	14·45	2	0·18	1	0·09	33	2·91	200	17·62	20·26
	1890 ...	124,181	2,139	58·05	143	3,845	30·96	...	...	...	9	0·07	2,135	17·19	10	0·08	40	0·32	66	0·53	2,260	18·20	...
	1889 ...					3,105	25·00	...	4	0·03	22	0·18	1,824	14·69	8	0·06	38	0·31	60	0·48	1,956	15·75	...
	Mean for ten years, 1880—1889 ...					2,172	17·99	...	73	0·60	19	0·16	1,203	9·97	34	0·28	30	0·25	57	0·47	1,416	11·73	...

N.B.—The area of the town of Jacobabad is included in the Jocobabad Táluka, as it is not separately shown in the Census Report.

Death-rates in cantonments in British territory.

65. The following table shows the recorded death-rate from all causes in each of the 7 cantonments in British territory during 1890 contrasted with the results of the preceding year:—

Cantonments.	Ratio of Deaths from all Causes per 1,000 of Population. 1890.	1889.
Devláli	40·51	58·01
Málegaon	33·33	41·53
Ahmednagar	25·71	17·86
Poona	25·36	26·95
Kirkee	23·59	32·30
Belgaum	16·59	16·18
Ahmedabad	12·89	11·34

The recorded death-rates in 1890 were higher than in 1889 in the cantonments of Ahmednagar and Ahmedabad. In Belgaum the death-rate (16·59) in 1890 was nearly the same as that for 1889 (16·18). In the remaining cantonments the death-rates in 1890 were lower than in 1889. The high death-rate (40·51 per 1,000) from all causes in the cantonment of Devláli was due to the following causes:—

Cholera... ...	...	0·00 per 1,000 of population.
Small-pox ...	...	0·92 „
Fevers	...	16·57 „
Dysentery and diarrhœa	...	0·92 „
Injuries ...	...	0·92 „
Other causes ...	...	21·18 „
All causes	...	40·51

Statistics of cantonment bazárs in quasi-foreign territory.

66. The following table shows the vital statistics of the civil population of those cantonments which are situated in quasi-foreign territory. The total number of births registered in these cantonments during the year 1890 was 2,867 against 2,719 in 1889, the death-rate being 27·29 per 1,000 of population against 25·88 in 1889. In the cantonments of Aden, Baroda, Bhúj, Nasirabad and Rájkot the recorded birth-rates in 1890 were higher than in 1889. In the cantonments of Mehidpur, Mhow and Neemuch the recorded birth-rates were nearly the same as those for 1889. In the cantonment of Deesa the birth-rate was lower than in 1889.

Cantonments.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	
	Birth-rate, 1890.	Birth-rate, 1889.
Aden (municipal limits)	19·20	17·53
Baroda	19·90	15·34
Bhúj	19·55	8·38
Deesa	35·22	37·61
Mehidpur	35·40	35·40
Mhow	20·38	20·32
Nasirabad	48·11	47·06
Neemuch	32·52	32·20
Rájkot	16·11	3·63

67. The total number of deaths in these cantonments during the year was 3,381, equal to a ratio of 32·19 per 1,000 of population, against 3,346 or 31·83 in 1889. 11 deaths from cholera were recorded during the year against 12 in 1889. Of these 11 deaths from cholera 7 took place in the cantonment of Mhow and 4 in Neemuch. From small-pox there were 30 deaths against 136 in 1889. Of these 30 deaths from small-pox, 26 were recorded in the cantonment of Aden (municipal limits), 2 in Nasirabad, 1 in Baroda and 1 in Mhow. The deaths from fevers were 1,511 against 1,245 in 1889. A high death-rate from fevers is reported from Mehidpur and Deesa (26·55 and 23·28 per 1,000 respectively). Dysentery and diarrhœa caused 237 deaths against 291 in 1889. Injuries caused 23 deaths against 21 in 1889, and the number from other causes amounted to 1,569 against 1,641 in 1889.

Cantonments.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Deaths.							Ratio per 1,000 of Population.						
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other Causes.	All Causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other Causes.	All Causes.
Aden. Municipal limits...	38,794	...	...	745	19·20	...	26	593	122	7	701	1,449	...	0·67	15·29	3·14	0·18	18·07	37·35
Aden. Purely Civil Population of Cantonment.	793	·5	...	1	1·26	.	...	18	...	...	7	25	....	...	22·70	...	...	8·83	31·53
Baroda	2,412	1·	2,412·	48	19·90	...	1	41	...	...	18	60	...	0·41	17·00	...	...	7·46	24·87
Bhúj	358	1·01	344·23	7	19·55	...	...	5	...	...	3	8	...	...	13·96	...	...	8·38	22·34
Deesa	8,376	5·	1,675·20	295	35·22	...	...	195	21	...	88	304	...	...	23·28	2·51	...	10·50	36·29
Mehidpur	113	2·	56·50	4	35·40	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	26·55	...	...	...	26·55
Mhow	17,471	6·50	2,687·85	356	20·38	7	1	259	12	8	197	484	0·40	0·06	14·82	0·69	0·46	11·27	27·70
Nasirabad	19,123	8·00	2,390·37	920	48·11	...	2	257	80	7	296	642	...	0·10	13·44	4·18	0·37	15·48	33·57
Neemuch	12,639	4·52	2,796·24	411	32·52	4	...	133	1	1	246	385	0·32	...	10·53	0·08	0·08	19·46	30·47
Rájkot	4,965	Not given.		80	16·11	...	...	7	1	...	13	21	...	...	1·41	0·20	...	2·62	4·23
Total ...	105,044	33·06	3,177·37	2,867	27·29	11	30	1,511	237	23	1,569	3,381	0·10	0·29	14·38	2·26	0·22	14·94	32·19

* This is the area of the whole cantonment, military and civil. The civil population being mixed up with the military, it is impossible to give the population per square mile.

In Aden (municipal limits) fever was more prevalent during the year under report than in 1889. The registration of births in the cantonments of Aden, Baroda, Bhúj, Mhow and Rájkot appears to have been much neglected. The registration of deaths in the cantonments of Aden, Deesa, Nasirabad and Neemuch is evidently well attended to. At Baroda, Bhúj, Mehidpur and Mhow more attention should be given to the registration of deaths. At Rájkot the registration of deaths is apparently neglected. I hope Government in the Military Department will be pleased to call the attention of the station authorities to this important matter.

SECTION VI.

HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

CHOLERA.

68. Cholera caused 3,259 deaths during 1890 throughout the Presidency. The epidemic, as will be seen from the subjoined table, prevailed chiefly in the Sátára and Belgaum collectorates, where 1,051 or 0·98 and 809 or 0·93 deaths per 1,000 of population respectively took place; whilst the minimum mortality occurred in the Surat, Hyderabad and Kaira collectorates, in which there were 1, 9 and 25 deaths respectively registered.

Total mortality from cholera.

69. The table given below shows the monthly distribution of these deaths in each collectorate as compared with 1889 and the decennial mean :—

Monthly mortality.

Months.	Mean for ten Years 1880–1889.		1889.		1890.		Deaths by Collectorates during 1890.																	
	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Khándesh.	Násik.	Thána.	Bombay (City).	Kolába.	Ahmednagar.	Poona.	Sholápur.	Sátára.	Ratnágiri.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Surat.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Ahmedabad.	Karáchi.	Hyderabad.
January ..	288	0·02	496	0·03	505	0·03	..	..	42	39	11	..	..	..	..	47	8	..	..	..	..	5	344	9
February ..	174	0·01	227	0·01	114	0·01	..	..	47	15	11	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	5	..	..	23	..
March ..	392	0·02	895	0·05	24	0·00	..	..	11	9	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April ..	919	0·06	2,953	0·18	2	0·00	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
May	2,552	0·16	6,162	0·37	15	0·00	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
June ..	4,375	0·27	5,202	0·32	201	0·01	..	12	..	3	..	4	..	..	33	2	144	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
July ..	4,969	0·30	6,379	0·39	365	0·02	1	22	..	12	..	23	2	..	168	..	51	..	..	1	48	37	..	..
August ..	3,624	0·22	5,042	0·31	706	0·04	11	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	521	..	120	..	..	19	..	23	..	..
September ..	1,559	0·09	2,500	0·15	299	0·02	26	..	..	7	..	5	..	14	170	6	61	7	1	..	..	2	..	..
October ..	1,146	0·07	1,686	0·10	443	0·03	1	..	..	2	..	5	7	76	83	..	249	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
November ..	566	0·03	375	0·02	227	0·01	..	..	3	1	..	..	34	36	35	..	111	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
December ..	349	0·02	514	0·03	358	0·02	..	1	123	5	52	..	21	31	41	..	58	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	20,913	1·27	32,431	1·97	3,259	0·20	41	35	226	100	74	43	64	157	1,051	77	809	60	1	25	48	72	367	9

In January cholera broke out in 8 collectorates and caused 505 deaths. In February the disease prevailed in 6 collectorates causing 114 deaths, and disappeared from 3 collectorates, namely, Belgaum, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad. In March 24 deaths from cholera were returned from 3 collectorates. In April cholera ceased in all the collectorates except Khándesh and Ahmedabad, where 2 deaths occurred, the monthly minimum for the year. In May 15 deaths were registered—1 in Khándesh, 1 in Bombay City, 5 in Ratnágiri, 7 in Belgaum and 1 in Ahmedabad. In June the disease increased and caused 201 deaths, of which 144 occurred in the Belgaum Collectorate. In July there were 365 deaths recorded in 10 collectorates. In August the disease increased, and the mortality rose to 706, the maximum for the year, and prevailed more or less in 7 collectorates. A decrease took place in the month of September, 299 deaths having been reported. In October cholera caused 443 deaths. In November there were 227 deaths from this disease in 7 collectorates, whilst in December 358 deaths from

the same cause took place in 9 collectorates. Dhárwár, Kánara, Broach, Thar and Párkar, Shikárpur and Upper Sind Frontier were free from cholera throughout the year.

Mortality by seasons.

70. The next table shows the mortality from cholera by the seasons into which the year has been conventionally divided; it will be seen that 1,571 deaths out of the 3,259 occurred in the rainy season of 122 days;—

Years.	Cold Season (121 days).				Hot and dry (61 days).		Rainy Season (122 days).				Hot and damp (61 days).		Total Deaths from Cholera.
	December (31).	January (31).	February (28).	March (31).	April (30).	May (31).	June (30).	July (31).	August (31).	September (30).	October (31).	November (30).	
1889	514	496	227	895	2,953	6,162	5,202	6,379	5,042	2,500	1,686	375	32,431
1890	358	505	114	24	2	15	201	365	706	299	443	227	3,259

Mortality for 20 years from 1871 to 1890, inclusive.

71. The following table shows the total number of deaths from cholera in each of the 20 years ending 1890:—

1871... ...	5,821	1878... ...	46,743	1885... ...	37,287
1872... ...	15,642	1879... ...	6,937	1886... ...	167
1873... ...	283	1880... ...	684	1887... ...	25,711
1874... ...	37	1881... ...	16,694	1888... ...	36,500
1875... ...	47,555	1882... ...	7,904	1889... ...	32,431
1876... ...	32,117	1883... ...	37,954	1890... ...	3,259
1877... ...	57,252	1884... ...	13,804		

Death-rates by collectorates.

72. The following statement exhibits the death-rates from cholera in the affected collectorates arranged in order of highest death-rate:—

Collectorates.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Collectorates.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.
Sátára	0·98	Ahmedabad	0·08
Belgaum	0·93	Ratnágiri	0·07
Karáchi	0·76	Poona	0·07
Thána	0·28	Ahmednagar	0·05
Sholápur	0·27	Násik	0·04
Panch Mahás ...	0·18	Khándesh	0·03
Bombay (City) ...	0·12	Kaira	0·03
Kolába	0·15	Hyderabad	0·01
Bijápur	0·09	Surat	0·002

From the above statement it will be seen that the death-rate attained the high ratios of 0·98, 0·93 and 0·76 per 1,000 in the Sátára, Belgaum and Karáchi collectorates. In Thána, Sholápur, Panch Mahás, Bombay (City) and Kolába the ratios were 0·28, 0·27, 0·18, 0·12 and 0·15 respectively.

Mortality in rural circles.

73. The details for each affected táluka in different districts are given in the statement appended to the cholera map, but a few may be selected here to show how the results compare with those of other tálukas. Seventy-three out of 222 rural circles or tálukas were more or less affected by cholera during the year. The subjoined table shows, in order of highest death-rate, the rural circles—8 in all—in which the death-rates from cholera exceeded 1 per 1,000 of population. It will be seen from this table that the disease principally prevailed in 2 tálukas in each of the Karáchi and Sátára collectorates, in 3 of the Belgaum Collectorate and 1 in the Sholápur Collectorate. At the head of the circles is Jati Táluka, in the Karáchi Collectorate, where the ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population was 5·61:—

No. in sequence.	Name of Rural Circle.	Name of Collectorate.	Population of the Circle.	No. of Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Jati	Karáchi	27,055	152	5·61
2	Sujával	Do.	30,314	153	5·04
3	Karád	Sátára	130,142	426	3·27
4	Válva	Do.	169,408	308	1·81
5	Athni	Belgaum	94,775	151	1·59
6	Gokák	Do.	82,722	129	1·55
7	Chikodi	Do.	245,614	362	1·47
8	Sángola	Sholápur	62,849	68	1·08

Mortality in towns.

74. Out of 56 town circles, 17 were affected during the year. The details of these towns are shown in the statement appended to the cholera map; but the following table shows those towns in which the death-rate exceeded 1 per 1,000. Of these one is in the Belgaum Collectorate, one in the Panch Mahál Collectorate, and one in the Thána Collectorate. The town of Athni, in the Belgaum Collectorate, heads the number, its death-rate per 1,000 of population having been 9·65 :—

No.	Towns.	Collectorates.	Population of Towns.	Number of Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Athni T. C.	Belgaum ...	11,186	108	9·65
2	Dohad „	Panch Mahals ...	12,394	42	3·38
3	Kalyán „	Thána	12,910	20	1·54

Mortality in villages.

75. The affected area included 377 out of 24,535 villages in the Presidency. The highest percentage (13·99) took place in the Karáchi Collectorate, where out of 722 villages 101 were affected. In Sátára, Belgaum and Sholápur collectorates the percentages were 7·31, 5·96 and 4·09 respectively, and in the remaining collectorates the percentages were below 4 per cent. :—

Collectorates.	Total Villages.	Villages affected by Cholera.	Percentages of Affected Villages to Total Villages.
Khándesh	2,679	10	0·37
Násik	1,629	3	0·18
Thána	1,880	19	1·01
Kolába	1,191	9	0·75
Ahmednagar ...	1,331	9	0·67
Poona	1,181	8	0·68
Sholápur	709	29	4·09
Sátára	1,340	98	7·31
Ratnágiri	1,295	10	0·77
Belgaum	1,073	64	5·96
Bijápur	1,139	5	0·44
Kaira	577	2	0·35
Panch Mahals ...	673	2	0·30
Ahmedabad ...	857	6	0·70
Karáchi ...	722	101	13·99
Hyderabad ...	1,104	2	1·82
Total ...	19,380	377	1·95

Attacks and deaths.

76. The following table shows the attacks and deaths in each collectorate, and the last column gives the percentages of deaths to attacks. Very high percentages of deaths to attacks occurred in Karáchi (80·48), Bombay City (75·19), Hyderabad (75), Thána (64·76), and Ahmedabad (63·72). It will be seen that in 3 collectorates the percentage

was above the mean and in the remainder below. The mean percentage for the Presidency was 52·04 :—

Collectorates.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Attacks.
Khándesh	107	41	38·32
Násik	67	35	52·24
Thána	349	226	64·76
Bombay (City) ...	133	100	75·19
Kolába	125	74	59·2
Ahmednagar ...	125	43	34·4
Poona	146	64	43·84
Sholápur	332	157	47·29
Sátára	2,147	1,051	48·95
Ratnágiri	130	77	59·23
Belgaum	1,697	809	47·67
Bijápur	122	60	49·18
Surat	4	1	25
Kaira	65	25	38·46
Panch Maháls ...	132	48	36·36
Ahmedabad ...	113	72	63·72
Karáchi	456	367	80·48
Hyderabad ...	12	9	75·
Total ...	6,262	3,259	Mean. 52·04

77. The statement appended to the cholera map contains the name of each district affected, the name and number of each circle, its population, the dates of first and last case, the total cholera deaths, their ratios per 10,000 of population, the period of maximum intensity, the number of villages in each circle and the number affected and free from the disease :—

Statement appended to cholera map.

Statement appended to Cholera Map, illustrating the Distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1890.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	
Collectorate.	Number of Circle as shown in the Map.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Date of first case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Total Deaths from Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Ratio per 10,000.	Period of Maximum Intensity of the Disease. From	To	Number of Villages in each of the Rural Circles.	Number of those Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
Khándesh.	1	Bhusával* R.C.	96,160	28th April 1890	15th May 1890.	8	0·83	May 1890.	May 1890.	188	2	186
	2	Edalábád† ,,		9th Sept. ,,	15th Sept. ,,			Sept ,,	Sept. ,,			
	3	Jalgaon ,,	59,283	23rd July ,,	27th July ,,	1	0·17	July. ,,	July ,,	87	1	86
	4	Erandol ,,	90,872	7th Aug. ,,	15th Aug. ,,	6	0·66	Aug. ,,	Aug. ,,	198	1	197
	5	Sindkheda ,,	61,461	15th ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	1	0·16	,, ,,	,, ,,	140	1	139
	6	Bhadgaon† ,,	100,051	25th ,, ,,	4th Sept. ,,	6	0·60	,, ,,	Sept. ,,	187	2	185
	7	Jámner ,,	83,536	3rd Sept. ,,	5th Oct. ,,	12	1·44	Sept. ,,	,, ,,	168	2	156
	8	Yával* ,,	141,745	5th ,, ,,	14th Sept. ,,	7	0·49	,, ,,	,, ,,	182	1	181
Násik.	9	Nándgaon R.C.	30,399	21st June ,,	2nd July ,,	14	4·61	June ,,	June ,,	88	1	87
	10	Yeola ,,	35,597	18th July ,,	26th ,, ,,	20	5·62	July ,,	July ,,	117	1	116
	11	Chandvad ,,	50,899	31st Dec. ,,	31st Dec. ,,	1	0·20	Dec. ,,	Dec. ,,	108	1	107
	12	Násik T.C.	24,101	7th April ,,	7th April ,,	..	0·00	April ,,	April ,,	..	..	..
Thána.	13	Sálsette R.C.	93,693	1st Jan. ,,	13th March ,,	76	8·11	Feb. ,,	March ,,	112	6	106
	14	Váda ,,	36,493	,, ,, ,,	30th Jan. ,,	20	0·55	Jan. ,,	Jan. ,,	153	3	150
	15	Bhiwndi ,,	68,967	12th ,, ,,	17th Dec. ,,	31	4·11	Dec. ,,	Dec. ,,	194	2	192
	16	Sháhápur ,,	107,729	22nd Nov. ,,	27th ,, ,,	39	3·62	,, ,,	,, ,,	273	4	269
	17	Kalyán ,,	65,393	22nd Dec. ,,	31st ,, ,,	36	5·58	,, ,,	,, ,,	222	3	219
	18	Murbád ,,	63,034	26th ,, ,,	31st ,, ,,	4	0·63	,, ,,	,, ,,	171	1	170
	19	Kalyán T.C.	12,910	20th ,, ,,	28th ,, ,,	20	15·49	,, ,,	,, ,,	..	..	..
Bombay City.	20	Bombay City	773,196	2nd Jan. ,,	10th Dec. ,,	106	1·29	Jan. ,,	Jan. ,,	..	..	..

* The population shown against these villages includes the population of other villages, as it is not obtainable separately ; the cholera death-rates are, therefore, calculated on this population.

† As the population and the total villages of rural circles cannot be obtained separately, the ratios are calculated on the grouped population.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	
Collectorate.	Number of Circle as shown in the Map.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Date of first case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Total Deaths from Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Ratio per 10,000.	Period of Maximum Intensity of the Disease.		Number of Villages in each of the Rural Circles.	Number of those	
								From	To		Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
Kolába.	21	Panvel R.C. ..	90,830	23rd Jan. 1890.	28th Jan. 1890.	9	0·98	Jan. 1890.	Jan. 1890.	218	2	216
	22	Peut ,, ..	70,200	20th ,, ,,	19th Dec. ,,	11	1·57	Feb. ,,	Feb. ,,	199	2	197
	23	Alibág ,, ..	69,762	4th Feb. ,,	31st ,, ,,	35	5·02	Dec. ,,	Dec. ,,	171	2	169
	24	Roha ,, ..	44,835	18th Dec. ,,	,, ,, ,,	19	4·24	,, ,,	,, ,,	133	3	130
Ahmednagar.	25	Nevása R.C...	78,158	22nd June ,,	7th Sept. ,,	11	1·41	Sept. ,,	Sept. ,,	145	3	142
	26	Kopargaon ,, ..	63,789	1st July ,,	5th Aug. ,,	25	3·92	July ,,	July ,,	121	4	117
	27	Shrigonda ,, ..	51,291	4th Aug. ,,	13th ,, ,,	2	0·39	Aug. ,,	Aug. ,,	84	1	83
	28	Ahmednagar ,, ..	71,458	6th Oct. ,,	19th Oct. ,,	5	0·70	Oct. ,,	Oct. ,,	108	1	107
Poona.	29	Haveli R.C...	150,059	5th ,, ,,	28th Nov. ,,	9	0·60	,, ,,	,, ,,	237	2	235
	30	Purandhar ,, ..	75,678	6th Nov. ,,	27th Dec. ,,	43	5·68	Nov. ,,	Nov. ,,	92	6	86
	31	Poona T.C...	99,622	10th July ,,	31st ,, ,,	12	1·20	Dec. ,,	Dec. ,,	..	..	..
Sholápur.	32	Pandharpur R.C...	55,302	29th Sept. ,,	10th Nov. ,,	16	2·89	Oct. ,,	Oct. ,,	84	8	76
	33	Sángola ,, ..	62,849	26th ,, ,,	28th ,, ,,	68	10·82	,, ,,	Nov. ,,	76	13	63
	34	Málsiras ,, ..	58,332	28th ,, ,,	,, Oct. ,,	25	4·29	,, ,,	Oct. ,,	69	3	66
	35	Sholápur ,, ..	80,619	12th Oct. ,,	31st Dec. ,,	17	1·90	Dec. ,,	Dec. ,,	146	3	143
	36	Mádha ,, ..	67,961	28th Dec. ,,	,, ,, ,,	16	2·35	,, ,,	,, ,,	89	2	87
	37	Pandharpur T.C...	16,910	25th Sept. ,,	30th Nov. ,,	9	5·32	Nov. ,,	Nov. ,,	..	..	..
	38	Sholápur ,, ..	59,890	16th Nov. ,,	31st ,, ,,	6	1·00	Dec. ,,	Dec. ,,	..	..	..
Sátára.	39	Válva R.C...	169,408	22nd June ,,	19th Oct. ,,	303	18·18	Aug. ,,	Sep. ,,	136	22	114
	40	Pátan ,, ..	112,414	26th ,, ,,	31st Dec. ,,	108	9·61	,, ,,	Aug. ,,	202	9	193
	41	Karád ,, ..	130,142	7th July ,,	,, ,, ,,	426	32·73	June ,,	June ,,	103	34	69
	42	Tásgaon ,, ..	79,704	5th Aug. ,,	25th ,, ,,	27	3·39	Oct. ,,	Dec. ,,	49	9	40
	43	Khánápur ,, ..	80,327	6th ,, ,,	14th ,, ,,	40	4·98	Aug. ,,	Aug. ,,	91	7	84
	44	Koregaon ,, ..	81,187	24th ,, ,,	5th Nov. ,,	47	5·79	,, ,,	,, ,,	74	7	67
	45	Jávli ,, ..	53,793	9th Oct. ,,	6th Dec. ,,	23	4·28	Nov. ,,	Nov. ,,	197	2	195
	46	Wái ,, ..	76,934	8th ,, ,,	18th Nov. ,,	13	1·69	Oct. ,,	Oct. ,,	124	3	121
	47	Khatáv ,, ..	74,027	5th ,, ,,	24th Dec. ,,	32	4·32	Dec. ,,	Dec. ,,	84	2	82
	48	Mán ,, ..	52,111	12th ,, ,,	14th Nov. ,,	19	3·65	Oct. ,,	Oct. ,,	78	2	76
	49	Sátára ,, ..	90,885	1st Nov. ,,	9th ,, ,,	2	0·22	Nov. ,,	Nov. ,,	147	1	146
	50	Sátára T.C...	29,028	11th Oct. ,,	18th ,, ,,	6	2·07	Oct. ,,	Oct. ,,	..	..	..
Ratnágiri.	51	Rájápur R.C...	127,999	1st Jan. ,,	12th June ,,	35	2·73	Jan. ,,	Jan. ,,	174	3	171
	52	Devgad ,, ..	117,889	10th ,, ,,	26th May ,,	16	1·36	,, ,,	,, ,,	121	3	118
	53	Ratnágiri ,, ..	113,611	27th ,, ,,	30th Jan. ,,	3	0·26	,, ,,	,, ,,	149	1	148
	54	Sangameshvar ,, ..	104,640	25th ,, ,,	8th Feb. ,,	6	0·57	,, ,,	Feb. ,,	179	1	178
	55	Málvan ,, ..	109,953	18th Feb. ,,	4th May ,,	11	1·00	Feb. ,,	Mar. ,,	67	1	66
	56	Chiplún ,, ..	168,921	9th Sept. ,,	13th Sept. ,,	6	0·36	Sept. ,,	Sept. ,,	212	1	211
Belgaum.	57	Belgaum R.C...	95,780	2nd Jan. ,,	20th Nov. ,,	10	1·04	Nov. ,,	Nov. ,,	199	2	197
	58	Chikodi ,, ..	245,614	16th ,, ,,	31st Dec. ,,	362	14·74	June ,,	Aug. ,,	213	29	184
	59	Athni ,, ..	94,775	6th Aug. ,,	10th ,, ,,	151	15·93	Oct. ,,	Nov. ,,	80	13	67
	60	Gokák ,, ..	82,722	2nd ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,	129	15·59	Aug. ,,	Sept. ,,	113	14	99
	61	Sampgaon ,, ..	119,843	12th Oct. ,,	31st ,, ,,	21	1·75	Oct. ,,	Oct. ,,	123	2	121
	62	Parasgad ,, ..	91,826	21st ,, ,,	5th ,, ,,	11	1·20	Nov. ,,	Nov. ,,	127	4	123
	63	Belgaum T.C...	23,115	10th Aug. ,,	11th Sept. ,,	9	3·89	Aug. ,,	Aug. ,,	..	..	..
	64	Athni ,, ..	11,186	10th Sept. ,,	26th Dec. ,,	108	96·55	Oct. ,,	Nov. ,,	..	..	..
	65	Gokák ,, ..	10,307	25th Oct. ,,	14th Nov. ,,	8	7·76	,, ,,	Oct. ,,	..	..	..
Bijápur.	66	Bágalkot R.C...	89,132	28th Sept. ,,	20th Oct. ,,	8	0·90	,, ,,	,, ,,	162	2	160
	67	Bijápur ,, ..	65,472	11th Oct. ,,	,, ,, ,,	2	0·31	,, ,,	,, ,,	91	1	90
	68	Bádámi ,, ..	89,047	24th ,, ,,	31st Dec. ,,	39	4·38	Dec. ,,	Dec. ,,	195	2	193
	69	Kabádgi T.C. ..	7,024	3rd Sept. ,,	12th Sept. ,,	5	7·12	Sept. ,,	Sept. ,,	..	..	..
	70	Bijápur ,, ..	11,424	29th Oct. ,,	8th Nov. ,,	6	5·25	Nov. ,,	Nov. ,,	..	..	..
Surat.	71	Surat T.C...	109,844	27th Sept. ,,	30th Sept. ,,	1	0·09	sept. ,,	Sept. ,,	..	.	..
Kaira.	72	Kapadvanj R.C...	78,582	15th Feb. ,,	15th Feb. ,,	5	0·64	Feb. ,,	Feb. ,,	85	1	84
	73	Anand ,, ..	154,118	9th Nov. ,,	9th Nov. ,,	..	0·00	Nov. ,,	Nov. ,,	74	1	73
	74	Nadiád T.C...	133,952	30th July ,,	19th Aug. ,,	20	7·07	Aug. ,,	Aug. ,,	..	..	..
	75	Kaira ,, ..	12,640	22nd Aug. ,,	22nd ,, ,,	..	0·00	,, ,,	,, ,,	..	..	..
Panch Mahals.	76	Dohad R.C...	47,219	14th July ,,	19th July ,,	6	1·27	July ,,	July ,,	120	2	118
	77	Dohad T.C...	12,394	27th June ,,	3rd Aug. ,,	42	33·89	,, ,,	,, ,,	..	..	..
Ahmedabad.	78	Parántij R.C...	107,554	16th Jan. ,,	26th Jan. ,,	5	0·46	Jan. ,,	Jan. ,,	161	1	160
	79	Dhanka ,, ..	93,476	2nd April ,,	24th July ,,	12	1·28	July ,,	July ,,	117	3	114
	80	Gogha ,, ..	22,307	22nd May ,,	4th June ,,	2	0·90	May ,,	May ,,	62	1	61
	81	Daskroi ,, ..	143,942	24th Aug. ,,	2nd Sept. ,,	3	0·21	Aug. ,,	Aug. ,,	137	1	136
	82	Ahmedabad T.C...	124,767	6th June ,,	7th ,, ,,	50	4·01	July ,,	,, ,,	..	..	..
Karáchi.	83	Jati R.C. ..	27,055	1st Jan. ,,	20th Feb. ,,	152	56·18	Jan. ,,	Jan. ,,	Information not available.	41	..
	84	Sujával or Belo ,, ..	30,314	2nd ,, ,,	12th ,, ,,	153	50·47	,, ,,	,, ,,		41	..
	85	Ghorábári ,, ..	34,360	15th ,, ,,	29th Jan. ,,	21	6·11	,, ,,	,, ,,		2	..
	86	Tatta ,, ..	39,750	22nd ,, ,,	22nd ,, ,,	1	0·25	,, ,,	,, ,,		1	..
	87	Mirpur Sakro ,, ..	21,711	9th ,, ,,	4th Feb. ,,	7	5·51	,, ,,	,, ,,		3	..
	88	Shahbandar ,, ..	27,814	4th ,, ,,	27th ,, ,,	17	6·11	Feb. ,,	Feb. ,,		8	..
	89	Mirpur Batoro ,, ..	32,179	8th ,, ,,	4th ,, ,,	16	4·97	Jan. ,,	Jan. ,,		6	..
Hyderabad.	90	Badin R.C...	65,708	1st ,, ,,	10th Jan. ,,	9	1·37	,, ,,	,, ,,	Information not available.	2	..

78. The map illustrates the distribution and mortality from cholera in the different registration circles in which the disease was present. As usual, a statement is embodied for easy reference showing the area, population, density per square mile, number of registration circles and villages of each district; also the number of villages affected by cholera, deaths from different causes, birth and death ratios per 1,000

Cholera map.

N° I indicates Cholera deaths below 1 per 10000 of Population.
N° II ... Do ... from 1 to 2 per 10000 of Population.
N° III ... Do ... 2 to 3 ... do ...
N° IV ... Do ... 3 to 9 ... do ...
SKETCH MAP
TO ILLUSTRATE THE
DISTRIBUTION OF AND COMPARATIVE MORTALITY
from
CHOLERA
in the
DIFFERENT CIRCLES OF MORTUARY REGISTRATION
OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY
During the Year
1890.
Scale 40 Miles to 1 Inch.
N.B. Figures in black ink show the Number of the Registration Circle. These Numbers are given in Column 5 of the "Statement appended to Map." Figures in red ink show the ratio of deaths from Cholera per 10,000 of population.
The Italicised figures indicate the date of first case in each circle. Thus 4 means 2nd July.
BOMBAY
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
RAJPUTANA
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
BERAR
KHANDESH
KATHIAWAR
KARWAR
MADRAS PRESY.

PROVISIONAL ONLINE VITAL STATISTICS for IN EACH COLLECTORATE DURING 1890.

Registration Districts	Collectorates	Area in Square miles	Population	Average population per Square mile	Circles of Registration: From	Circles of Registration: Constituted	Circles of Registration: Total	Number of Villages included in Circles	No. of Villages included in Circles	Number of deaths recorded during the year from: Cholera	Small Pox	Fever	Dysentery	Bowel complaints	Miscellaneous	Total	Death rate per 1000 of population	Small pox deaths per 10000	Death rate of Small pox	Ratio of Small pox to Cholera
1	Khandesh	10441	1537231	128·42	4	22	24	4319	16	44	334	30969	1059	377	1670	37453	24·36	10	0·65	0·22
2	Nasik	5940	791306	131·33	3	6	10	1628	3	21	83	17569	1201	193	8397	27464	34·70	21	0·26	10·0
3	Thana	3579	817267	360·13	3	11	12	1440	18	226	123	19691	747	447	1915	23127	28·30	17	2·1	—
4	Bombay & Co.	—	773194	3442·29	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1224	32	1	1	1260	16·29	1	1·29	—
5	Kolaba	1311	482430	366·40	3	7	11	1170	5	74	100	7859	105	191	1435	9864	20·45	19	3·9	—
6	Ahmednagar	6998	776228	110·92	5	11	11	1430	9	63	9	16521	1165	194	4453	23405	30·15	12	0·15	1·33
7	Poona	5948	990231	166·47	3	8	15	1471	5	64	12	19730	1079	493	2348	23706	23·93	11	0·11	0·92
8	Sholapur	4501	572837	127·34	3	7	10	709	10	107	27	11304	1168	348	2385	15432	13·44	23·69	20·5	26·—
9	Satara	4084	1012509	247·94	3	10	13	1211	10	1021	20	23903	1244	242	3408	29618	29·21	20·47	20·4	—
10	Ratnagiri	3335	937286	281·12	3	5	11	1286	10	77	116	5315	1540	345	7230	14147	15·07	12·39	1·1	15·3
11	Belgaum	4607	944464	205·03	3	8	11	1607	64	409	140	14610	1052	213	4703	20525	21·73	21·71	2·1	51·12
12	Dharwar	4035	883207	218·93	3	14	13	1681			148	11721	1075	236	4124	17304	19·59	13·12		
13	Kanara	3331	623435	187·16	3	5	10	1439	1	60	102	13931	3180	1149	5496	23858	38·26	16·38	16·38	16·38
14	Kolaba	2131	671446	315·07	3	5	11	1607			236	15122	728	326	4044	20456	30·46	35·16		
15	Surat	1607	614478	382·35	3	5	10	780		1	807	28071	684	1123	5261	17096	27·82	12·5	12·5	12·5
16	Broach	1449	338261	233·47	3	4	5	580			280	10943	716	1105	2240	15284	45·18	82·75		
17	Kaira	1609	594899	369·74	3	7	11	977	3	52	28	19438	1101	767	3163	24549	41·26	47·01	18·2	5·38
18	Panch Mahals	1613	353479	219·14	3	5	5	575	2	93	93	5701	79	97	1171	7139	20·19	26·31	26·3	26·7
19	Ahmedabad	3539	1383134	390·86	4	11	13	1511	14	78	6	22103	801	1171	4456	28537	20·63	57·94	57·9	7·7
20	Kaira	1441	1176238	816·24	4	14	13	1715	101	387	151	7182	423	1251	11668	20675	17·57	12·75	7·—	17·2
21	Ahmedabad	2697	1346424	499·27	4	12	14	1696	2	2	194	12402	47	1277	333	13940	10·35	17·82	17·82	89·1
22	Thar & Parkar	15752	203344	12·90	1	1	1	73			44	3042	2	17	1091	4197	20·63	21·65		
23	Shikarpur	11050	1132546	102·49	3	12	13	1370			28	17224	27	223	315	17844	15·75	24·72		
24	Upper Sind Frontier	2131	126181	59·20	1	3	4	147			9	2781	70	40	65	3265	25·86	17·64		
	Total for Presidency	124180	18816414	151·50	71	220	280	26681	322	3243	2477	344407	24602	2483	77963	455776	24·21	23·45	7·1	21·12

of population, and dates of the first and last case of cholera. The map has also been coloured in different shades of green, as a high or low death-rate occurred in the affected districts.

Tabular statements showing cholera deaths and meteorological conditions.

79. A statement in the Appendix shows the daily recorded deaths from cholera and the daily meteorological conditions observed at the nearest observatory.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox mortality by sexes.

80. During 1890 there were 2,877 deaths from small-pox (1,507 males and 1,370 females) against 7,066 in 1889 and a decennial mean of 4,891.

Small-pox deaths since 1879.

81. The number of deaths registered under this head in each year since 1879 was as follows:—

Years.	Number of Deaths.	Years.	Number of Deaths.
1879	1,156	1885	2,646
1880	940	1886	876
1881	539	1887	3,753
1882	1,630	1888	3,617
1883	13,404	1889	7,066
1884	14,438	1890	2,877
Total ...	32,107	Total ...	20,835

Deaths by districts and collectorates.

82. The following table shows the deaths during 1890 arranged according to registration districts and collectorates:—

District.	Number.	Collectorate.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Deaths from Small-pox in					
				Mean for ten years from 1880 to 1889.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1889.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1890.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	1,237,231	603	0·50	203	0·16	395	0·32
	2	Násik	781,206	256	0·33	552	0·71	23	0·03
	3	Thána	807,367	337	0·42	455	0·56	158	0·20
	4	Bombay	773,196	285	0·37	305	0·39	151	0·19
	5	Kolába	482,830	162	0·35	194	0·40	100	0·21
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar	751,228	91	0·12	110	0·15	8	0·01
	7	Poona	900,621	347	0·38	558	0·62	75	0·08
	8	Sholápur	582,487	83	0·14	199	0 34	57	0·10
	9	Sátára	1,062,350	176	0·17	92	0·09	92	0·09
	10	Ratnágiri	997,090	291	0·29	289	0 29	116	0·12
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	864,014	329	0·38	155	0·18	140	0·16
	12	Dhárwár	882,907	444	0·50	735	0·83	145	0·16
	13	Bijápur	638,493	295	0·45	402	0·63	212	0·33
	14	Kánara	421,840	206	0·49	195	0·46	356	0·84
Eastern Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	614,198	182	0·30	139	0·22	107	0·17
	16	Broach	326,930	31	0·09	90	0·27	207	0·63
	17	Kaira	804,800	37	0·05	72	0·09	29	0·04
	18	Panch Mahals	255,479	17	0·07	4	0·02	44	0·17
	19	Ahmedabad	856,324	53	0·06	152	0·18	6	0·01
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	478,688	203	0·43	930	1·94	131	0·27
	21	Hyderabad	754,624	272	0·36	848	1·12	246	0·33
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	203,344	20	0·10	100	0·49	41	0·20
	23	Shikárpur	852,986	152	0·18	265	0·31	29	0·03
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	124,181	19	0·16	22	0·18	9	0·07
Abstract.									
Western Registration District			4,081,830	1,643	0·41	1,709	0·42	827	0·20
Central do.			4,293,776	988	0·23	1,248	0·29	348	0·08
Southern do.			2,807,254	1,274	0·45	1,487	0·53	853	0·30
Eastern Gujarát do.			2,857,731	320	0·11	457	0·15	393	0·13
Sind do.			2,413,823	666	0·27	2,165	0·90	456	0·19
Total ...			16,454,414	4,891	0·30	7,066	0·43	2,877	0·17

By districts.

From the above table it will be noticed that small-pox in the Southern Registration District attained a ratio of 0·30 per 1,000 against 0·53 in 1889 and a decennial mean of 0·45. In the Western Registration District the ratio was 0·20 against 0·42 in the previous year and 0·41 the decennial mean. In the Sind Registration District it was 0·19 against 0·90 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 0·27. In the Eastern Gujarát and Central Registration districts the ratios per 1,000 of population were respectively 0·13 and 0·08 against 0·15 and 0·29 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 0·11 and 0·23.

By collectorates.

In collectorates the highest death ratios (0·84 and 0·63) took place respectively in Kánara and Broach, and the lowest (0·01) took place in Ahmednagar and Ahmedabad; the Presidency rate being 0·17 against 0·43 in the previous year and 0·30 the decennial mean.

Deaths by ages.

83. In the following table deaths are shown by ages and months, the latter being contrasted with the corresponding months of 1889 and with the mean of the previous five years. In 1890, 24·19 per cent. of these deaths occurred among infants under 1 year of age, whilst 52·97 per cent. took place among children over 1 and under 12, the remaining 22·84 per cent. being among persons over 12 years of age:—

		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Total deaths from small-pox in each month.	5 years' mean ...	308	443	653	697	507	334	191	111	51	54	77	166	3,592
	1889	709	1,020	1,292	1,361	953	653	342	191	90	93	92	270	7,066
	1890	509	571	557	384	254	177	114	70	58	59	48	76	2,877
Deaths under 1 year ...	5 years' mean ...	78	113	179	215	140	75	46	30	10	14	18	49	967
	1889	179	249	385	400	231	114	82	42	14	23	13	57	1,789
	1890	137	145	155	80	59	46	19	10	6	11	14	14	696
Above 1 and under 12 years.	5 years' mean ...	152	212	326	348	249	163	90	50	18	22	37	87	1,754
	1889	410	486	604	625	455	339	167	87	30	37	56	173	3,469
	1890	281	307	286	190	129	91	64	39	29	36	25	47	1,524
Above 12 years ...	5 years' mean ...	78	118	148	134	118	96	55	31	23	18	22	30	871
	1889	120	285	303	336	267	200	93	62	46	33	23	40	1,808
	1890	91	119	116	114	66	40	31	21	23	12	9	15	657

Monthly distribution.

In December 1889, 270 deaths were registered throughout the Presidency, and in January 1890 the number rose to 509. The disease reached its maximum intensity (571) in February, after which date it commenced to decline, and the minimum (48) was registered in November, but in December the number rose to 76, or 28 more than the first month of the setting in of the cold weather.

Fever.

Fever mortality by sexes.

84. During 1890, 180,054 males and 164,843 females, or a total of 344,897 persons, were reported to have died from fever against 346,878 in 1889, showing a decrease of 1,981 deaths for the year, the mean for the previous ten years being 286,210.

Deaths since 1879.

85. The number of deaths registered from fever in each year since 1879 was as follows:—

Years.	Number of Deaths from Fever.	Years.	Number of Deaths from Fever.
1879	286,526	1885	314,237
1880	246,779	1886	281,450
1881	272,403	1887	308,722
1882	243,454	1888	304,449
1883	266,741	1889	346,878
1884	276,989	1890	344,897
Total ...	1,592,892	Total ...	1,900,633
Mean ...	265,482	Mean ...	316,772

Deaths by districts and collectorates.

86. In the following table these deaths are shown by districts and collectorates :—

District.	No.	Collectorate.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Deaths from Fever in					
				Mean for ten years from 1880 to 1889.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1889.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1890.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	1,237,231	25,971	21·35	33,641	27·19	30,763	24·86
	2	Násik	781,206	16,516	21·27	22,784	29·17	17,808	22·79
	3	Thána	807,367	15,616	19·24	14,186	17·57	12,691	15·71
	4	Bombay	773,196	6,359	8·36	7,210	9·32	6,468	8·37
	5	Kolába	482,830	7,048	15·01	7,812	16·18	7,029	14·56
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar	751,228	15,042	19·96	19,118	25·44	16,281	21·67
	7	Poona	900,621	15,414	17·12	19,131	21·24	16,970	18·84
	8	Sholápur	582,487	11,252	18·88	14,931	25·63	15,304	26·27
	9	Sátára	1,062,350	20,463	19·26	23,549	22·16	25,953	24·43
	10	Ratnágiri	997,090	9,003	9·01	9,331	9·36	8,815	8·84
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	864,014	11,919	13·68	13,772	15·94	14,876	17·22
	12	Dhárwár	882,907	14,054	15·73	18,650	21·12	18,721	21·20
	13	Bijápur	638,493	9,661	14·74	11,570	18·12	13,431	21·04
	14	Kánara	421,840	6,752	16·10	6,212	14·73	7,852	18·61
Eastern Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	614,198	13,465	21·94	14,532	23·66	13,671	22·26
	16	Broach	326,930	9,387	28·51	10,799	33·03	11,043	33·78
	17	Kaira	804,800	19,353	24·11	21,151	26·28	24,439	30·37
	18	Panch Mahás	255,479	4,819	19·01	5,869	22·97	5,391	21·10
	19	Ahmedabad	856,324	20,325	23·81	25,852	30·19	29,893	34·91
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	478,688	6,645	14·05	9,595	20·04	9,185	19·19
	21	Hyderabad	754,624	10,299	13·71	12,411	16·45	12,482	16·54
	22	Thar and Párkar	203,344	3,054	15·19	3,943	19·39	3,902	19·19
	23	Shikárpur	852,986	12,590	14·89	19,005	22·28	19,794	23·21
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	124,181	1,203	9·97	1,824	14·69	2,135	17·19

Abstract.

Western Registration District	4,081,830	71,510	17·73	85,633	20·98	74,759	18·32
Central do.	4,293,776	71,174	16·50	86,060	20·04	83,323	19·41
Southern do.	2,807,254	42,386	14·92	50,204	17·88	54,880	19·55
Eastern Gujarát do.	2,857,731	67,349	23·61	78,203	27·36	84,437	29·54
Sind do.	2,413,823	33,791	14·13	46,778	19·38	47,498	19·68
Total ...	16,454,414	286,210	17.42	346,878	21·08	344,897	20·96

By districts.

In the Eastern Gujarát Registration District fever caused a higher mortality (29·54 per 1,000) during the year than in 1889, when the rate was 27·36, the decennial mean being 23·61. In the Sind, Southern and Central Registration Districts the death ratios were respectively 19·68, 19·55 and 19·41 against 19·38, 17·88 and 20·04 in the previous year and 14·13, 14·92 and 16·50 the decennial mean. In the Western Registration District the ratio for the year was 18·32 against 20·98 and 17·73 in the previous year and the ten years' mean respectively.

By collectorates.

In 12 collectorates out of 24 the fever death-rate was higher than that of the previous year. The collectorate of Ahmedabad heads the list with the very high ratio of 34·91 against 30·19 in 1889 and 23·81 in the previous ten years. In the following collectorates high death ratios occurred :—Broach 33·78, Kaira 30·37, Sholápur 26·27, Khándesh 24·86, Sátára 24·43, Shikárpur 23·51, Násik 22·79, Surat 22·26, Ahmadnagar 21·67, Dhárwár 21·20, Panch Mahás 21·10 and Bijápur 21·04,—the Presidency rate being 20·96 against 21·08 in the previous year and 17·42 the decennial mean.

Deaths by months.

87. The table in the margin shows the monthly distribution of deaths ascribed to fever as compared with the mean and corresponding months of 1889. From January to April and in November and December the deaths from fever were both above the mean and the corresponding months in the previous year. From May to October the deaths were only above the mean and less than the previous year. The maximum mortality from fever took place in April, when 42,786 deaths were reported, and the minimum in June, when 20,962 deaths were recorded from this cause. A certain proportion of the mortality in April may be attributed to influenza.

Months.	Mean for ten years from 1880 to 1889.	1889.	1890.
January	24,059	26,867	26,946
February	21,545	22,901	24,674
March	23,318	27,849	34,037
April	22.487	30,482	42,786
May	21,843	27,983	27,493
June	20,566	25,167	20,962
July	22,861	29,134	24,309
August	25,596	32 670	26,992
September	24,828	30,380	25,774
October	25,593	32,766	28,733
November	27,162	32,350	32,637
December	26,350	28,329	29,554
Total ...	286,208	346,878	344,897

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

(Under the orders of the Government of India the above heading has been substituted for that of bowel-complaints.)

Deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa by sexes.

88. During 1890, dysentery and diarrhœa caused the deaths of 19,682 males and 16,355 females, or a total of 36,037 persons, against 48,202 in 1889 and a decennial mean of 37,238.

Deaths since 1879.

89. The number of deaths ascribed to dysentery and diarrhœa in each year since 1879 was as follows:—

Years.	Number of Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Years.	Number of Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
1879	26,349	1885...	45,056
1880	24,452	1886...	36,612
1881	30,342	1887...	42,634
1882	28,353	1888...	45,462
1883	35,292	1889...	48,202
1884	35,983	1890...	36,037
Total ...	180,771	Total ...	254,003
Mean ...	30,128	Mean ...	42,334

Deaths by districts and collectorates.

90. The following table shows the deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa arranged by districts and collectorates:—

District.	No.	Collectorate.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa in					
				Mean for ten years from 1880 to 1889.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1889.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1890.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	1,237,231	5,243	4·31	6,709	5·43	4,793	3·87
	2	Násik	781,206	2,478	3·19	4,291	5·49	2,277	2·91
	3	Thána	807,367	593	0·73	1,372	1·70	717	0·89
	4	Bombay	773,196	1,664	2·19	1,674	2·17	1,376	1·78
	5	Kolába	482,830	476	1·01	947	1·96	612	1·27
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar	751,228	2,069	2·75	2,576	3·43	1,600	2·13
	7	Poona	900,621	1,600	1·77	1,834	2·04	1,079	1·20
	8	Sholápur...	582,487	1,221	2·05	1,575	2·70	1,551	2·67
	9	Sátára	10,62,350	2,193	2·07	2,265	2·13	2,142	2·01
	10	Ratnágiri...	997,090	1,432	1·43	2,000	2·01	2,247	2·25

District.	No.	Collectorate.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa in					
				Mean for ten years from 1880 to 1889.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1889.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1899.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	864,014	4,764	5·47	7,404	8·57	6,039	6·99
	12	Dhárwár	882,907	4,577	5·12	6,244	7·07	4,992	5·65
	13	Bijápur	638,493	1,806	2·74	3,548	5·56	3,140	4·92
	14	Kánara	421,840	761	1·81	600	1·42	759	1·80
Eastern Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	614,198	1,830	2·98	2,075	3·37	856	1·39
	16	Broach	326,930	479	1·45	255	0·78	148	0·45
	17	Kaira	804,800	1,897	2·36	989	1·23	505	0·63
	18	Panch Mahals	255,479	96	0·38	45	0·17	24	0·09
	19	Ahmedabad	856,324	1,507	1·77	1,207	1·41	801	0·94
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	478,688	232	0·49	324	0·68	258	0·54
	21	Hyderabad	754,624	82	0·11	51	0·07	47	0·06
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	203,344	20	0 10	29	0·14	7	0·03
	23	Shikárpur	852,986	184	0 21	180	0·21	57	0·07
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	124,181	34	0·28	8	0·06	10	0·08

Abstract.

Western Registration District	4 081,830	10,454	2·59	14,993	3·67	9,775	2·39
Central do.	4,293,776	8,515	1·97	10,250	2·39	8,619	2·01
Southern do.	2,807,254	11,908	4·19	17,796	6·34	14,930	5·32
Eastern Gujarát do.	2,857,731	5,809	2·03	4,571	1·59	2,334	0·81
Sind do.	2,413,823	552	0·23	592	0·25	379	0·16
Total ...	16,454,414	37,238	2·27	48,202	2·93	36,037	2·19

By districts.

The Southern Registration District heads the list with the high ratio of 5·32 per 1,000 against 6·34 in 1889 and 4·19 the decennial mean. The Western Registration District comes next with a ratio of 2·39, the Central Registration District 2·01, the Eastern Gujarát Registration District 0·81, and Sind Registration District 0·16. In the Presidency the rate was 2·19 against 2·93 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 2·27.

By collectorates.

Excepting in the collectorates of Ratnágiri, Kánara and Upper Sind Frontier District, the death-rate for the year was lower in all the collectorates. The highest ratios recorded were in Belgaum 6·99, Dhárwár 5·65, and Bijápur 4·92, and the lowest in Hyderabad 0·06 and Thar and Párkar 0·03.

Deaths by months.

91. The table in the margin shows the monthly distribution of deaths ascribed to these causes as compared with the mean and corresponding months of 1889. During the year, without exception, the deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa were less than in 1889, but exceeded the mean in the months of January, March, April, July and August. The maximum mortality occurred in August, and the minimum in February and May.

Months.	Mean for ten years from 1880 to 1889.	1889.	1890.
January	2,804	3,363	2,990
February	2,731	2,873	2,428
March	2,289	3,198	2,530
April	2,492	3,473	2,523
May	2,572	3,857	2,428
June	2,800	4,076	2,642
July	3,040	5,373	3,663
August	3,553	5,995	4,410
September	4,167	4,851	3,657
October	3,696	4,318	3,276
November	3,397	3,490	2,758
December	3,697	3,335	2,732
Total ...	37,238	48,202	36,037

Injuries.

Deaths from injuries.

92. During 1890, 3,383 males and 2,500 females, or a total of 5,883 persons met with violent deaths. The mortality from these causes is less by 58 than that reported in 1889, when 5,941 deaths were recorded. Of the 5,883, 2,429 happened from drowning, 1,218 resulted from snake-bites, 616 from wounds, 192 from hanging, 126 from poisoning, 81 from attacks by wild beasts, and 1,221 from causes not specified.

Deaths since 1879.

93. The number of deaths registered from injuries in each year since 1879 was as follows :—

Years.	Number of Deaths from Injuries.	Years.	Number of Deaths from Injuries.
1879	7,107	1885	5,577
1880	6,082	1886	5,692
1881	5,950	1887	5,558
1882	5,913	1888	5,731
1883	5,978	1889	5,941
1884	5,570	1890	5,883
Total ...	36,600	Total ...	34,382
Mean ...	6,100	Mean ...	5,730

Deaths from injuries in 1889 and 1890 arranged by sexes.

94. The deaths from these causes for the last two years, arranged by sexes, are shown in the following table :—

	1889.			1890.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Drowning	1,098	1,405	2,503	1,092	1,337	2,429
Poisoning	81	45	126	76	50	126
Hanging	109	84	193	126	66	192
Wounding	386	158	544	428	188	616
Wild beasts	100	30	130	58	23	81
Snake-bites	789	382	1,171	838	380	1,218
Other causes	823	451	1,274	765	456	1,221
	3,386	2,555	5,941	3,383	2,500	5,883

It will be seen from the above table that during 1890 under wounding and snake-bites there is an increase of 119 deaths; whilst under drowning, hanging, wild beasts, and other causes there is a decrease of 177 deaths as compared with 1889.

Deaths by districts and collectorates.

95. The next table gives the deaths from injuries for each district and collectorate for 1889 and 1890, and the mean for the previous ten years. The number of deaths during the year in 12 collectorates is greater and in 13 less than the previous year. The highest number of deaths was recorded in Shikárpur (423) and the lowest in the Upper Sind Frontier (40).

District.	Number.	Collectorate.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Deaths from Injuries in					
				Mean for ten years from 1880 to 1889.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1889.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1890.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh ...	1,237,231	285	0·23	299	0·24	277	0·22
	2	Násik	781,206	154	0·20	160	0·20	163	0·21
	3	Thána	807,367	396	0·49	399	0·50	407	0·50
	4	Bombay	773,196	340	0·45	361	0·47	376	0·49
	5	Kolába	482,830	162	0·34	203	0·42	191	0·40
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar ...	751,228	127	0·17	71	0·10	144	0·19
	7	Poona	900,621	307	0·34	240	0·27	243	0·27
	8	Sholápur ...	582,487	151	0·25	110	0·19	148	0·25
	9	Sátára	1,062,350	315	0·29	245	0·23	247	0·23
	10	Ratnágiri ...	997,090	314	0·32	288	0·28	357	0·35

District.	Number.	Collectorate.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Deaths from Injuries in					
				Mean for ten years from 1880 to 1889.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1889.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1890.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	864,014	298	0·34	314	0·36	318	0·37
	12	Dhárwár	882,907	283	0 32	326	0·37	295	0·33
	13	Bijápur	638,493	216	0·33	263	0·41	249	0·39
	14	Kánara	421,840	212	0·51	215	0·51	196	0·46
Eastern Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	614,198	258	0·42	253	0·41	229	0·37
	16	Broach	326,930	124	0 38	145	0·44	155	0·47
	17	Kaira	804,800	346	0·43	397	0·49	347	0·43
	18	Panch Maháls ..	255,479	111	0·40	137	0·53	97	0·38
	19	Ahmedabad ...	856,324	238	0·28	298	0·35	272	0·31
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	478,688	276	0·58	310	0·65	275	0·57
	21	Hyderabad ...	754,624	410	0·54	409	0·54	377	0·50
	22	Thar and Parkár.	203,344	93	0·46	63	0·31	57	0·28
	23	Shikárpur ...	852,986	353	0·42	397	0·47	423	0·50
	24	Upper Sind Frontier.	124,181	30	0·25	38	0·31	40	0·32

Abstract.

Western Registration District	4,081,830	1,337	0·33	1,422	0·35	1,414	0·35
Central do.	4,293,776	1,214	0·29	954	0·22	1,139	0·27
Southern do.	2,807,254	1,009	0·36	1,118	0·40	1,058	0·38
Eastern Gujarát do.	2,857,731	1,077	0·38	1,230	0·43	1,100	0·38
Sind do.	2,413,823	1,162	0·49	1,217	0·50	1,172	0·49
Total ...	16,454,414	5,799	0·35	5,941	0·36	5,883	0·36

Snake-bites by months.

96. The monthly distribution of deaths from snake-bites is given in the next table for each year from 1885 to 1890 inclusive. The deaths in 1890 were, as usual, most numerous during the rainy season :—

Months.	Years.						
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Mean for five years.	1890.
January	23	29	32	26	18	25	28
February	13	22	29	32	20	23	37
March	37	30	42	63	37	41	40
April	48	55	49	54	47	50	51
May	76	93	94	74	76	82	81
June	148	158	159	136	179	156	163
July	176	156	161	190	182	173	217
August	176	161	157	158	195	169	181
September	160	180	177	205	172	178	176
October	122	136	156	153	144	142	148
November	80	93	77	71	67	77	61
December	41	51	31	23	34	36	35
	1,100	1,164	1,164	1,185	1,171	1,152	1,218

Snake-bites by collectorates.

97. The next statement shows the deaths by localities, and as usual the highest number (161) was in Hyderabad, Shikárpur follows with 158, Ratnágiri 117, Thana 111 and Karáchi 97, The minimum mortality occurred in Bombay, where only 3 deaths were reported from snake-bites. The total number of deaths from snake-bites

for the Presidency during the year was 1,218 against 1,171 in the previous year, and 1,157 the five years' mean:—

Collectorate.	Years.						
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Mean for five years.	1890.
Khándesh	27	15	40	49	41	34	36
Násik	12	20	21	37	24	23	24
Thána	116	163	129	107	134	129	111
Bombay	2	8	3	6	7	5	3
Kolába	39	38	48	43	35	41	21
Ahmednagar	5	7	6	13	11	8	21
Poona	50	37	37	41	24	38	41
Sholápur	11	10	16	11	10	12	14
Sátára	54	42	59	63	60	56	39
Ratnágiri	108	75	48	36	81	70	117
Belgaum	43	33	30	43	33	36	27
Dhárwár	22	27	12	32	23	23	17
Bijápur	14	15	12	32	31	21	33
Kánara	18	34	22	30	19	25	19
Surat	36	43	39	33	32	37	31
Broach	21	17	31	25	23	23	26
Kaira	49	62	86	83	69	70	71
Panch Mahals	28	40	36	47	58	42	29
Ahmedabad	51	57	85	59	62	62	66
Karáchi	72	88	81	88	84	83	97
Hyderabad	162	187	150	152	149	160	167
Thar and Párkar	66	64	78	54	36	60	36
Shikárpur	89	78	83	91	116	91	158
Upper Sind Frontier	5	4	12	10	9	8	14
Total ...	1,100	1,164	1,164	1,185	1,171	1,157	1,218

98. In the following table the deaths from injuries are detailed under specified headings, and it will be seen that of the 2,429 deaths by drowning 307 were suicidal, 2,031 accidental, and 91 are entered as otherwise. This heading means that when the return was submitted, these deaths could neither be pronounced suicidal nor accidental. There were 1,317 deaths by drowning in wells against 1,137 in 1889. Of the 625 suicidal deaths, 307 were the result of drowning, 90 from taking poison, 185 from hanging, and 43 from self-inflicted wounds:—

Details of injuries.

Detail of Deaths by Violence in the Presidency of Bombay for the year 1890.

| No. | Name of Registration Circle. | 2 Drowning. Suicidal. Well. Male. | Well. Female. | Well. Total. | Tank. Male. | Tank. Female. | Tank. Total. | Otherwise. Male. | Otherwise. Female. | Otherwise. Total. | Accidental. Well. Male. | Well. Female. | Well. Total. | Tank. Male. | Tank. Female. | Tank. Total. | Otherwise. Male. | Otherwise. Female. | Otherwise. Total. | *Otherwise. Well. Male. | Well. Female. | Well. Total. | Tank. Male. | Tank. Female. | Tank. Total. | Otherwise. Male. | Otherwise. Female. | Otherwise. Total. | 3 Poisoning. Suicidal. Male. | Suicidal. Female. | Suicidal. Total. | Accidental. Male. | Accidental. Female. | Accidental. Total. | *Otherwise. Male. | *Otherwise. Female. | *Otherwise. Total. | 4 Hanging. Suicidal. Male. | Suicidal. Female. | Suicidal. Total. | Accidental. Male. | Accidental. Female. | Accidental. Total. | 5 Wounding. Suicidal. Male. | Suicidal. Female. | Suicidal. Total. | Accidental. Male. | Accidental. Female. | Accidental. Total. | *Otherwise. Male. | *Otherwise. Female. | *Otherwise. Total. | 6 Wild Beasts. Male. | Wild Beasts. Female. | Wild Beasts. Total. | 7 Snake-bite. Male. | Snake-bite. Female. | Snake-bite. Total. | 8 Other Causes. Male. | Other Causes. Female. | Other Causes. Total. | 9 Total. Male. | Total. Female. | Total. Total. |
|---|---|---

Other Causes.

Deaths from other causes.

99. The recorded deaths from causes other than those specified number 70,663, of which 36,450 occurred among males and 34,213 among females. The total for 1889 was 78,044. There is a decrease of 7,381 under this head. In the following table these deaths are shown for each district and collectorate and the mean for the last ten years, the number and ratio per 1,000 of population, and the numbers and ratios for 1889 and 1890 :—

District.	Number.	Collectorate.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Deaths from Other Causes in					
				Mean for ten years from 1880 to 1889.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1889.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1890.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh ...	1,237,231	1,089	0·89	1,849	1·49	1,670	1·35
	2	Násik	781,206	2,377	3·06	4,065	5·20	2,850	3·65
	3	Thána	807,367	1,869	2·30	2,070	2·56	1,918	2·38
	4	Bombay	773,196	12,450	16·37	13,045	16·87	11,760	15·21
	5	Kolába	482,830	1,453	3·09	1,602	3·32	1,558	3·23
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar ...	751,228	3,203	4·25	4,458	5·93	4,421	5·89
	7	Poona	900,621	3,395	3·76	4,379	4·86	3,168	3·52
	8	Sholápur ...	582,487	2,160	3·62	3,533	6·07	2,399	4·12
	9	Sátára	1,062,350	3,601	3·39	4,531	4·27	3,419	3·22
	10	Ratnágiri ...	997,090	5,052	5·06	6,389	6·41	7,535	7·56
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	864,014	5,149	5·91	5,498	6·36	4,753	5·50
	12	Dhárwár ...	882,907	4,911	5·50	6,159	6·98	4,556	5·16
	13	Bijápur	638,493	2,538	3·86	3,157	4·94	2,996	4·69
	14	Kánara	421,840	3,790	9·03	4,395	10·42	4,104	9·73
Eastern Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	614,198	1,682	2·74	1,978	3·22	2,305	3·75
	16	Broach	326,930	797	2·42	1,297	3·97	1,300	3·98
	17	Kaira	804,800	1,795	2·23	3,401	4·22	3,562	4·42
	18	Panch Mahális ...	255,479	100	0·39	113	0·44	171	0·67
	19	Ahmedabad ...	856,324	2,966	3·47	3,665	4·27	4,026	4·70
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	478,688	1,317	2·78	1,324	2·77	1,392	2·91
	21	Hyderabad ...	754,624	566	0·75	480	0·64	321	0·43
	22	Thar and Párkar.	203,344	166	0·82	155	0·77	100	0·49
	23	Shikárpur ...	852,986	345	0·41	441	0·52	313	0·37
	24	Upper Sind Frontier.	124,181	57	0·47	60	0·48	66	0·53

Abstract.

Western Registration District	4,081,830	19,238	4·77	22,631	5·54	19,756	4·84
Central do.	4,293,776	17,411	4·04	23,290	5·42	20,942	4·88
Southern do.	2,807,254	16,388	5·77	19,209	6·84	16,409	5·85
Eastern Gujarát do.	2,857,731	7,340	2·57	10,454	3·66	11,364	3·98
Sind do.	2,413,823	2,451	1·03	2,460	1·02	2,192	0·91
	16,454,414	62,828	3·82	78,044	4·74	70,663	4·30

Deaths since 1879.

100. The number of deaths registered from other causes in each year since 1879 was as follows :—

Years.	Number of Deaths from other Causes.	Years.	Number of Deaths from other Causes.
1879	59,467	1885...	68,788
1880	49,736	1886...	56,388
1881	55,522	1887...	68,883
1882	56,164	1888	72,284
1883	60,829	1889...	78,044
1884	61,625	1890...	70,663

SECTION VII.

GENERAL HISTORY OF VACCINATION.

101. This section has been omitted from this report, and will appear separately, as directed in Government Resolution in the General Department, No. 4357, dated 19th October 1889.

SECTIONS VIII AND IX.

SANITARY WORKS.

Military and Civil.

102. All available information under these sections has been thrown into tabular form and will be found in Appendices Nos. III and IV, as directed in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 3393, General Department, dated 28th September 1888.

SECTION X.

PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS AND GENERAL REMARKS.

103. The following brief remarks on the sanitary condition of the different places visited on tour are from notes taken during and after inspection.

104. There is little that is new in these notes, which are merely a reiteration of observations on conditions affecting the public health that must be continued from year to year with unwearying importunity until the desired improvements are effected and the death-rate has been reduced to a normal figure throughout the Presidency.

105. More attention has been paid to the construction and maintenance of the roads than to the sanitation of this favourite hill-station. The wells from which the drinking water is obtained require cleaning, deepening and covering, to exclude leaves and dust. The parapets should be raised and the pavements widened and sloped, in order to drain off rapidly waste water and cattle-excreta, which otherwise lodge round the wells and soak into the ground.

Mahábaleshvar.

The strictest supervision should be exercised in protecting the ravines, which form the gathering ground of wells, from pollution; that above the Bishop's well, which supplies the majority of the inhabitants with drinking water, is resorted to for natural purposes, and it is feared receives much of the drainage and filth of the bungalows immediately above it. This—the best well on the hill—is liable to pollution from "Croquet Cottage" and "Temple Hall." Special precautions should, therefore, be taken regarding the drainage and conservancy of these two bungalows and their out-houses.

The conservancy arrangements are most defective, and utterly inadequate to meet the requirements of such an influx of people and cattle as pour into the station during the hot season. It would be interesting and valuable to possess an accurate census of men and animals on the hill in the month of May, as it is during the hot season that special sanitary measures are absolutely necessary. In the cold season, there are comparatively few visitors, and the sanitation of the hill during the monsoon months may safely be entrusted to the 25 feet of rain which washes and clears away surface impurities.

Were it not for this annual scouring, there would, in all probability, be outbreaks of epidemic disease at Mahábaleshvar.

Much of the surface-sweepings and horse-litter might be disposed of by burning, to save the expense of removal. The night-soil and sullage, however, should be carefully removed and buried in deep pits at a safe distance from the source of any water-supply, earth being daily sprinkled on the surface until nearly full, when the pit should be closed and its contents used for manure the following season.

Trench latrines screened with common matting should be dug in all compounds for the use of servants, and also in convenient places along the tracks converging towards the bazár, to prevent fouling of the ravines. It would be better to locate the stables on the site of the old latrines, which should be removed, and trenches used lower down the slope of the hill. The state of the markets and slaughter-houses indicated want of strict supervision in regard to cleanliness.

There is much superfluous rank vegetation and undergrowth of trees in the inhabited portion of the hill, and I am convinced it would be a great improvement to remove all this without cutting down any large trees. It is the undergrowth that obstructs free circulation of air near the ground, where it is most needed for respiration, and also affords a shelter for committing offensive nuisances dangerous to health.

Panchgani.

106. The sanitary condition of this station is most unsatisfactory. The conservancy arrangements are extremely defective, and require to be organized in a manner suitable to the means and requirements of the place.

Trench latrines with screens are urgently needed in several places near the bazár and for servants in the compounds of all bungalows. The night-soil and sullage should be removed to a distance and buried in pits, where there is no danger of polluting the source of any spring. Depositing filth in the ravines or fouling nálás in any manner should be strictly prohibited, as ravines generally form the gathering ground of the water-supply.

The water-supply runs very short towards the end of the hot season, and steps should be taken to improve all the springs and wells and carefully protect them from contamination. The supervision of simple cleanliness in the bazár and throughout the station is very lax, and I see no prospect of improvement until a Municipality is established and Panchgani made the head-quarters of an Assistant Collector permanently.

Wái.

107. The sanitary condition of this town is very unsatisfactory. An intercepting drain parallel to the river, to catch the sullage and filth that pollutes the water, is necessary. The contents of this drain might be utilized on fields below the town when completed.

The conservancy arrangements are most defective. The privies, cesspits and gutters are very offensive and dangerous to health. There are only two filth-carts, and one of them was broken at the time of my visit. Six at least are necessary. The strength of the sweepers should be increased, and the services of a trained Inspector of Nuisances secured. Latrines are required near the Mámlatdár's kacheri. Trenches with screens would be sufficient for the outskirts.

Belgaum.

108. The town generally was cleaner than on the occasion of my visit last year. The meat markets have been white-washed, but the vegetable market has been neglected, and its condition is not creditable to the Municipality, among whom there is such a large number of vegetarians. The newly selected site for a night-soil depôt has not been used yet, as the road to it is not finished.

The subject of drainage has not engaged the attention of the Municipality, and the road-side gutters, which receive much house-sullage, are not kept clean. The sanitary condition of the lower part of the town bordering on the railway is most unsatisfactory. The level of the sub-soil water is only 2 feet from the ground. The water in the shallow wells in this quarter is brackish and most dangerous to health, but the poor people have no other supply. There is generally a heap of cattle-dung and filth in close proximity to each well in this part of the town : hence the impure state of the drinking water.

Dhárwár.

109. The principal sanitary improvements carried out in this town during the year were the closing of 11 pit-privies and the building of 18 open privies.

An effort is being made to open up the closed gutters, which are merely deep elongated cesspools in which all manner of filth accumulate and decompose under the door steps of houses and shops in the bazár; but this step is opposed by a section of the inhabitants, chiefly on the ground of danger from accidents to people falling into the drains.

Of the two evils, however, the liability to accidents from open drains is infinitely less than the danger to health from covered gutters choked with filthy deposit, which are the sources of noxious effluvia detrimental to the health of the inhabitants.

Hubli.

110. I regret to have to remark that since my last visit no improvement is visible in the sanitary condition of this rapidly increasing town.

The conservancy and drainage are most unsatisfactory; the former stands in urgent need of being re-organized and strengthened, and if the gutters were improved, they could easily be kept clean owing to the good fall that exists towards

the west. The presence of such a large number of pit-privies is a reproach to the Municipality. On sanitary grounds, I would recommend that the villages of Keshvapur, Nakshettikop, Bengiri, Gopinkop and Unkal be included within municipal limits.

Bijápur.

111. I observed no improvement in the sanitary condition of this town since last year's visit.

Greater care is necessary in the protection of the drinking water-supply from pollution. The wells should be cleaned annually and their parapet-walls kept in repair. The surrounding ground should be kept free from filth, and waste water drained to a distance.

A proper system of surface drainage is an urgent necessity. What has been attempted in this respect is wrong in principle, the short length of gutter constructed being square-bottomed instead of U-shaped.

The natural drainage is obstructed by the new road between the railway station and bazár, causing a swampy condition of the ground, which renders the vicinity unhealthy. All stagnant water inside the Fort walls, including the citadel ditch, should be thoroughly drained off—annually at least.

Sholápur.

112. The drainage and conservancy arrangements are fairly attended to, but closer supervision in keeping the gutters clean is necessary.

A great portion of the waste and sullage water might be profitably utilized in irrigating land to the north of the city.

The lower part of the town is kept in a damp condition by the high level of the water in the Siddheshvar Tank, which should be drained and converted into a garden.

A service-reservoir is in course of construction in camp for supplying that part of the city with Ekruk Tank water.

Ahmednagar.

113. The drainage of this city is most unsatisfactory; the greater portion of the gutters being covered are simply elongated cesspools which it is impossible to keep clean. The object of covering drains and making them unnecessarily deep in Indian towns must have been to keep offensive filth out of sight and to accumulate a large quantity of it until washed away partly or wholly by rain water. Nothing could be more insidious or injurious to health than concealed dirt in closed gutters, which should be open, except in the narrower and more crowded localities of towns, which must have footway.

The conservancy establishment is numerically of sufficient strength, but lacks efficient supervision, and this is shown by the filthy condition of the gutters, cesspools and latrines and the neglected state of the markets. The night-soil should be buried in deep pits and sprinkled over daily with earth until nearly full, when they should be closed.

The walls of the city, which are in a dilapidated condition, should be gradually pulled down and removed, as they oppose the free movement of air and are a source of inconvenience to the inhabitants. The dust-bins require repairing and improving; they should be made on wheels so as to be moveable when full. The meat markets should be paved and white-washed twice a year. The beef-market, I was told by an old butcher, had not been touched for the last two years. It would be better to build lighter and more open markets on new sites if possible.

All the masonry latrines, which are sodden and offensive, should be replaced by iron latrines of an improved pattern, with a shallow trough sloping so as to discharge its contents into a night-soil-cart placed at the lower end to receive the excreta.

Bhingár.

114. Greater attention to surface cleanliness and improvement of the drainage are the chief points calling for remarks in regard to the sanitation of this town. Open cisterns are liable to pollution from various sources. It would be better to distribute the drinking water by means of stand-pipes.

115. The conservancy arrangements show a manifest want of supervision. The latrines, dust-bins and markets were very filthy when I went round the town with the Mukhtyárkar. The strength of the conservancy establishment is apparently sufficient numerically, but I was told the Bhangis were only half-time men, and this is borne out by their pay (Rs. 4) with one exception. There are 29 night-soil sweepers, 6 carts, and 1 man at the depôt. Twenty sweepers and 32 donkeys are employed on road-cleaning, besides a Mukádam and Inspector.

Lárkhána.

The road-cleaning establishment is better paid than the conservancy sweepers, whose work is much more important from a public health point of view. A trained Inspector is essentially necessary to supervise all these men and animals.

Rain-water lodges in hollows in and around the town, and as the cost of filling in these depressions would be great, channels should be cut in the ground to drain off water, which otherwise stagnates and becomes offensive.

The wells used for drinking water should be periodically cleaned. A properly constructed slaughter-yard is needed, as the butchers kill in the open now.

Dust-bins on wheels would be a great improvement on the present iron-receptacles, which it is impossible to thoroughly empty or keep clean.

The late rainfall has demonstrated the weak points in drainage and conservancy arrangements, and should prove a lesson to the Municipality in keeping the town clean and free from pools of water.

116. The sanitary condition of the lower portion and outskirts where cholera prevailed last year is most unsatisfactory, the Gharibabad and Meanee quarters being particularly bad, The slaughter-yard round which the offal is buried, potters' kilns in which much filth is burnt, and overcrowded squalid huts render the former an unhealthy locality. The low ground in the latter place is being reclaimed with sweepings instead of clean earth from the river-bank.

Sukkur.

The flushing arrangements are not in working order owing to leakage of the pipe-joints, which have only been in use a little more than a year. I inspected the main drain at several man-holes and found it contained much offensive deposit. This elongated cesspool should be frequently cleaned out by hand, flushed daily with water, and disinfected periodically. The surface drains are working satisfactorily, but a great deal of the refuse thrown into them should be collected and removed in wheeled dust-bins. The market requires repairs to the floor, and white-washing, which has not been done for two years instead of every six months.

The slaughter-yard for sheep and goats should be removed from its present site and built at a further distance from the town. The sweepings should be kept constantly burning at the night-soil depôt and the ashes sprinkled over the filth, which would render the neighbourhood less offensive. Conservancy supervision should be under single management at Sukkur. Dual control and divided responsibility in matters of cleanliness are fatal to efficiency. The Municipality and Railway should combine their establishments and secure the services of a trained and energetic Inspector.

117. There is want of intelligent supervision of general cleanliness in this town: one trained and energetic Inspector would be better than the two men now employed. The markets should be more carefully looked after.

Rohri.

The closed gutters should be opened up and kept free from deposit.

The expenditure on road-cleaning is apparently excessive, compared with the cost of the conservancy establishment, and clearly shows that a revision is necessary.

118. The sanitary condition of this city is not what it should be. The conservancy arrangements are most inadequate and unsatisfactory, there being only 11 women and 1 man for municipal latrine work, whilst there are 48 sweepers for road-cleaning. The sweepings and filth are deposited in close and dangerous proximity to the city on the north-west side, polluting the air, soil and wells, instead of burying and burning them in pits at least one mile off.

Shikárpur.

Air-tight carts are required for the removal of night-soil and sullage water from the crowded parts of the city, and dust-bins on wheels should be situated in convenient places. Latrines and urinals are also much needed, to prevent fouling of the roofs, which are used for natural purposes.

Hollows, in which storm water lodges and stagnates inside the city, should be drained by simple cuttings into the tanks outside the old wall.

The water-supply is from wells, and the surroundings of some of these is indescribably filthy. Two of them that I inspected with Colonel Mayhew, the Collector, should be closed, the smell from one of them being most offensive, yet it is apparently in use.

The carts used in the removal of sweepings and rubbish are of the most primitive kind and unsuitable for the purpose. They should be replaced by properly constructed vehicles.

The markets require repairing and white-washing, and the slaughter-houses should be better looked after than at present.

Jacobabad.

119. More careful supervision of the conservancy arrangements and a revision of establishment is necessary. There are 26 sweepers for road-cleaning and only 4 for night-soil work. The consequence is the roads are kept in good order, but much filth is deposited in the outskirts of the town, especially between the Railway and Shikárpur Road. The dust-bins should be on wheels, and a better pattern of refuse-cart should be used, as the present ones allow much of the dust to drop on the roads as they traverse the streets.

The markets require paving in some places, and should be white-washed twice a year.

The floors of the slaughter-houses should be raised, and they ought to be surrounded by a lattice-wall, to screen the operations of the butchers from the public roads. The offal and ordure should be removed to a distance, and not buried round the slaughtering place, as is now done.

The latrines should have been built on impermeable plinths. The four sets in use at present are utterly inadequate. The stagnant offensive water in the canal, which forms the cantonment boundary, should be drained off below the town.

Hyderabad.

120. The water-supply of this city is pumped from the Indus, and would be perfect if it were filtered and the reservoirs covered. The drainage and conservancy are very imperfect and unsatisfactory, and there is apparently an excessive expenditure on road-cleaning and watering compared with the cost of conservancy.

The surface drains are too small in the lower parts of the town, and pipe-drains would be more suitable in the crowded portions, where cesspools should be abolished. The plots of ground, on which the sullage and waste water are utilized, require to be deep drained, to prevent water-logging of the soil.

The sweepings should be kept burning on the night-soil depôt to the east of the town. A new slaughter-yard is necessary, and should be built on a better plan than the present one, which was in a very filthy condition at the time of my visit.

The markets require cleaning, repairing and white-washing at least twice a year. Their present condition is not creditable to the Municipality.

There should be a trained, energetic Inspector, other than a Hindu, at the head of the conservancy establishment; and, in my opinion, the work would be more efficiently performed departmentally than by contract.

There being no halalkhor-cess, no control can be exercised over private sweepers, which is an unsatisfactory state of affairs. The hollows to the east of the city should be gradually filled up, and brick-making in them prohibited.

Kotri.

121. The sanitary condition of this town requires more attention than is at present directed towards it. The conservancy establishment should be strengthened at the expense of the road-cleaning and watering staff. No refuse or filth should be deposited on the river-bank, as is done at present, as the river is the chief source of water-supply. All the covered gutters should be opened up and kept clean.

122. Karáchi. The sanitary condition of this city is unsatisfactory, especially as regards drainage. Since the introduction of the water-supply, the inhabitants have been using it in some quarters in a most lavish, if not wasteful, manner. The consequence is the level of the sub-soil water has risen dangerously near the surface, so much so, that the foundations of some houses are giving way. This is only what might be expected after eight years' almost unlimited use of water in houses and gardens without a proper system of drainage. Meters even are not in use in Karáchi. The water-rate is, according to the size of pipe, a system liable to abuse.

A proper system of drainage is an urgent necessity, not only for the purpose of lowering the level of the sub-soil water, but in order to abolish cesspools with which the city is undermined and the soil polluted.

The sullage and waste water could be profitably utilized on the Moach plain, which is most favourably situated, and, in my opinion, possesses, in an eminent degree, the requirements of soil suitable for a sewage farm.

The conservancy arrangements are not carried out in an efficient manner. The want of a halalkhor-cess is a great drawback, as no control can be exercised over the removal of filth from private houses.

The method of removal of night-soil by mixing it with sweepings in open wooden carts is most objectionable and dangerous to health. Night-soil should be removed in iron water-tight carts, which should also be made as air-tight as possible, to prevent their being a nuisance on the public roads.

There is no attempt made to provide receptacles in all servants' latrines. The urine, therefore, soaks into the ground with all the liquid filth, which is a serious and dangerous state of matters in such a populous city as Karáchi, with its large garrison of troops.

The supervision of the general cleanliness is defective, and the Health Officer neither appears to work in a systematic manner, nor to possess a firm grasp of the machinery placed at his disposal. The state of the City Market and heaps of putrid bones which dogs and crows were picking in a compound in McLeod Road, clearly indicated laxity and want of vigilance on the part of the supervising establishment.

Hollows, in which rain-water lodges, should be filled or drained. There is a hollow near the Railway Bandar Station and road that should either be drained or filled to a proper level. The natural drainage channels should be kept clear of obstruction, and the road-side ditches and culverts, which have silted up, should be cleared out to their original depth.

The land on the seashore is rapidly gaining from drift sand and silt, and, in my opinion, the outlet channels require to be deepened, and the level of the sub-soil water reduced by a system of deep cuttings and perforated agricultural pipes where necessary, which might discharge into the sea by means of sluice-gates at different places under the railway bridges which cross the creeks.

123. Kaira. The night-soil depôt is too near the town and at the junction of two nálás, which drain into the river above the town. Some of the filth must be washed into the river on which the inhabitants chiefly depend for their water-supply. A better site should be selected, and the filth buried in deep pits with a daily sprinkling of earth. The surface drainage and sullage, which at present run into the nála at the bridge above the town, should be caught in an intercepting open drain outside the wall and discharged on land or into the river below the town. There are 500 dyers' houses in the town, and the river-bed and bank are much polluted by the operations of dyeing. If they were removed to the island of "Akria" immediately below the Collector's house it would be a most suitable place for their occupation and residence. The wells, from which the drinking water is obtained, should be more carefully looked after. The best of them directly below the Collector's bungalow should have a low parapet-wall built round it and covered in, to exclude surface refuse and leaves.

124. Nadjàd. The removal of manure heaps from enclosures and houses has been to a certain extent discontinued owing to opposition and agitation on the part of the cultivators, who form the majority of the population of this city. This has been the subject of a special

report which I submitted to Government after conferring and inspecting the town with the Collector.

Ahmedabad.

125. There are signs of greater activity this year in connection with the water-works, as the pipes are being laid throughout the town and the pumping apparatus is on its way from England. The drainage-scheme is, however, not yet commenced, although it should proceed *pari passu* with the water-works.

The high death-rate of this city shows the urgent necessity of improving its sanitary condition, which is much the same as last year. The nuisance of the Railway Station latrine has not been abated by draining it direct on to a field instead of a cess-pit. I made some suggestions on this subject last year, but apparently to no purpose. The drainage from the distillery ought to be utilized in irrigating fields, instead of ponding it up in the river-bed.

Godhra.

126. This is a municipal town and the head-quarters of the Panch Mahâls, yet even the rudiments of *village sanitation* have not been carried out in it.

There is no proper system of conservancy. Filth is thrown and accumulates in the most convenient places until carried to the fields or washed into the river by the monsoon rains.

The tank, wells and river—the sources of the drinking water-supply—are polluted by washing, soakage and surface impurities. The tanneries should be removed outside the town, as their present site on the river-bank is not a proper one. The river-bed above the town should be kept clean, as drinking water is taken from holes dug in the sand in the dry season.

A number of the inhabitants sent me a petition complaining, not without just reason, of the nuisance caused by the drainage from the Distillery, which the Collector informed me would be removed to a more suitable site.

The sullage and waste water might be caught in an intercepting drain running parallel with the river and made to discharge on fields or utilized for cultivation purposes in a garden below the town. The effluent water after filtering through the soil might safely be allowed to flow into the river.

Broach.

127. There is no other place in the Presidency of equal population and trade so backward in sanitary reform as Broach. Simple cleanliness is a matter of small importance judged by its cost. For the year 1889-90, the cost of lighting has been Rs. 11,674-1-4; road-watering, Rs. 8,384-12-8; road-cleaning, Rs. 6,706-3-3; conservancy, Rs. 3,810. In my opinion, at least every second lamp on the principal roads could easily be spared without any danger to the safety of the public. Some of the roads are so deluged with water that progression either on foot or on horse-back is difficult and dangerous, from the slimy mud that forms after watering. I am persuaded that much money is squandered on lighting and road-cleaning and watering which is urgently needed for improving the conservancy, drainage and water-supply.

The conservancy arrangements are most defective,—in fact, only a small portion of the filth is removed owing to the use of pit-privies in houses and the surface generally for the purposes of nature.

Drainage there is none, except when storm-water washes every sort of impurity into the river, which is the chief source of water-supply. The river is also much polluted by the boat population, whose filth may be seen floating up and down with the tide where the women draw their water. I would suggest a trial with tube-wells on the river bank above the Fort; and if sweet water be found, large wells might be dug there, out of which a supply could be pumped. The water in the filthy hollow in the town and the Rutton Tank is very offensive; the former should be filled up. Meantime washing of clothes should be forbidden in both tanks.

Surat.

128. The paving and enlarging of the markets have been commenced, and improvement of their drainage is contemplated. The portion of the city which was burnt down two years ago is gradually being re-built and improved. Steps are about to be taken to receive and remove as much as possible of the waste-water and sullage in vessels until such time as a proper scheme of drainage is carried out. An

estimate of a water-supply scheme from the Tápti River at "Varucha" has been prepared and is under consideration. The number of empty houses in the city is considerable, the owners being absent on business elsewhere during the taking of the census. The amount spent on road-cleaning, watering and lighting seems large, considering the urgency of a drainage scheme.

Summary of the Health Officer's report.

129. The Health Officer of the Port has submitted a very interesting report, giving full details of the arduous duties performed by him during the year, a summary of which is here given.

Shipping and health of the Port.

130. The following table gives a summary of the shipping and health of the Port:—

Vessels including Native Craft.	Number.	Number of Crews and Passengers.	Number of Vessels inspected.	Number of Persons inspected.	Number of Vessels disinfected.	Number of Persons vaccinated.	Diseases and Number of Cases of each.								Number of Boats with suspicious cargo.
							Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Leprosy.	Chicken-pox.	Bovine Disease.	Equine Disease.	
Entered	47,864	398,574	21	14,589	16	1,408	..	13	13	..	..	1	..	..	5
Left	37,981	399,916	625	56,262	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Harbour including population	1,471	24,887	5	..	5	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	87,316	823,377	651	70,851	21	1,408	4	14	13	..	..	1	..	..	5
Total, 1889 ..	102,919	842,641	692	105,740	45	3,115	29	28	..	6	..	3	.	5	3

Vessels that entered the Port.

131. The following table furnishes particulars regarding the vessels which entered the Port:—

Year.	Total number of Square-rigged Vessels and Steamers which entered Bombay Harbour from Ports other than Indian Ports.	Total number of Passengers.	Total number of Native Sailing Craft which entered Bombay Harbour from Ports other than Indian Ports.	Total number of Passengers.	Total number of Steamers and Square-rigged Vessels which entered Bombay Harbour from Indian Ports.	Total number of Passengers.	Total number of Native Sailing Craft which entered Bombay Harbour from Indian Ports.	Total number of Passengers.
a.	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*	*g.*	*h.*	*i.*
1890 ...	750	38,991	356	424	1,007	354,529	45,751	Cannot be given.
1889 ...	748	41,648½	441	520	967	368,337½	56,443	

The total number of persons who arrived by these vessels cannot be given, as no record is kept of the crews of any entering vessel or of the crews or passengers who arrived in native sailing craft, but of the number in column *c* 16,470 were troops, 9,504 Mecca pilgrims and the remainder principally passengers from European ports.

Infected vessels.

132. The following table shows the actual number of ships which arrived with infectious disease on board:—

Class of Vessel.	Number of Ships.	Total number of Crews and Passengers.	Diseases and Number of Cases of each.							Suspicious Cargo.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Chicken-pox.	Bovine Disease.	Equine Disease.	
1. Troop-ships ...	3	4,667	...	...	13	...	1	...	...	...
2. Pilgrim ships .	6	4,823	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Other vessels .	3	639	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Vessels with suspicious cargo (bundles of hides from Zanzibar) ...	5	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total ...	17	10,358	...	13	13	...	1	...	...	5
1889 ...	14	10,845	4	24	...	6	...	...	...	...

133. The measles cases on board Her Majesty's Indian Troop-ships were practically convalescent on arrival, and were landed and isolated in the military cantonment at Colába The 6 pilgrim vessels which had small-pox on board were quarantined until the unprotected had been vaccinated, when the passengers were allowed to land, and the ships were fumigated and disinfected. The 3 other ships mentioned in the above table were also fumigated and disinfected.

Suspicious cargo.

134. In the last column of the above table 5 arrivals were shown under the heading "Suspicious cargo." This refers to arrivals of vessels from Zanzibar and East African Ports, where in April bovine epidemic disease (spleen fever) was reported to be raging. These vessels with hides from the above-mentioned ports were detained on arrival at Bombay until a Veterinary Inspector had examined the hides and certified that they might be passed into the town.

Pilgrim vessels from cholera ports.

135. Owing to the severe outbreak of cholera at Mecca and Jeddah during the Hedjaz of 1890, all pilgrim vessels returning from Jeddah were inspected on arrival and their diaries carefully examined. There were, it is thought, grounds for suspecting that some of them at least were cholera-infected vessels, but that the disease had died out on the voyage. It is satisfactory to be able to add that no increase in the Bombay cholera deaths followed on their arrival here.

Number of vessels that sailed from Bombay.

136. The number of vessels, including native craft, which sailed from the port of Bombay during the year is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Total number of Steamers and Square-rigged Vessels which left Bombay Harbour for Ports other than Indian Ports.	Number of Passengers.	Total number of Native Sailing Craft which left Bombay Harbour for Ports other than Indian Ports.	Number of Passengers.	Total number of Steamers and Square-rigged Vessels which left Bombay Harbour for Indian Ports	Number of Passengers.	Total number of Native Sailing Craft which left Bombay Harbour for Indian Ports.	Number of Passengers.
a.	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*	*g.*	*h.*	*i.*
1890...	623	38,559	355	1,219	988	322,302	36,015	The number of passengers by native sailing craft cannot be given.
1889...	754	36,700	314	1,152	1,176	320,088	40,525	

Outward bound vessels inspected.

137. The following tables (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) furnish the details of the outward bound vessels inspected during the year by the Health Officer of the Port.

Square-rigged vessels and steamers.

138. (*a*) Table showing the number of crews and passengers of outward square-rigged vessels and steamers inspected during the year ending 31st December 1890, but excluding troops and pilgrim ships.:—

Names of Ports to which sailed.	Number of Ships.	Number of Tonnage (net).	Number of Individuals comprising Crews.	Number of Passengers.	Total of Crews and Passengers.
1. Europe *viâ* the Suez Canal...	299	597,752·19	19,789	6,172	25,961
2. Aden	27	44,198·32	4,108	1,614	5,722
3. Red Sea Ports	22	22,065·24	1,210	566	1,766
4. Suez	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
5. Port Said	9	13,920·93	348	7	350
6. Mauritius	9	13,799·96	694	1,001	1,695
7. Persian Gulf	27	26,756·02	1,187	1,640	2,827
Total ...	393	718,492·66	27,331	11,000	38,331
1889 ...	408	751,778·45	28,522	11,565	40,087

(*b*). Table showing the number of outward bound native craft and their crews and passengers inspected during the year :—

Native craft.

	Names of Ports to which sailed.	Number of Native Craft.	Number of Tonnage (net).	Number of Individuals comprising Crews.	Number of Passengers.	Total of Crews and Passengers.
1	Persian Gulf Ports ...	132	17,912·99	2,562	340	2,902
2	Other Foreign Ports...	86	9,098·32	1,989	349	2,338
	Total ...	218	27,011·31	4,551	689	5,240
	1889 ...	194	24,539·27	4,170	897	5,067

(*c*). Table showing the number of outward bound pilgrim vessels, with their crew and passengers, which left Bombay for Jeddah during the year :—

Pilgrim vessels.

Number.	Name of Vessel.	Date of Departure.	Number of Tonnage (net).	Number of Individuals comprising Crews.	Number of Passengers.	Total Number of Crews and Passengers.
1	S. S. "Tanjore" ...	January 27th ...	1,402·64	77	684	761
2	„ "Deccan" ...	March 14th ...	2,022·49	95	1,260	1,355
3	„ "Tanjore" ...	April 9th ...	1,402·64	71	1,052	1,123
4	„ "Akbar" ..	„ 19th ...	1,440·57	77	920	997
5	„ "Deccan" ...	May 3rd ...	2,022·49	93	1,248	1,341
6	„ "King Arthur".	„ 8th ...	1,047·49	57	570	627
7	„ "Akbar" ...	June 5th ...	1,440·57	78	890	968
8	„ "Mobile" ...	„ 7th ...	916·91	56	559	615
9	„ "Deccan" ...	„ 17th ...	2,022·49	96	1,246	1,342
10	„ "Sultan" ...	„ 21st ...	1,775·23	78	1,154	1,232
11	„ "King Arthur".	„ 22nd ..	1,047·49	57	648	705
12	„ "Sculptor" ...	October 17th ...	850·58	54	325	379
13	„ "Tanjore" ...	December 12th...	1,402·64	78	954	1,032
14	„ "Hooseinee"...	„ 28th...	993·85	59	155	214
		Total ...	19,788·08	1,026	11,665	12,691
		1889 ...	31,678·42	1,604	13,037	14,641

(*d*). The following table shows the number of Her Majesty's Indian Troop and Marine ships which left Bombay during the year 1890 in possession of bills of health :—

Troop and Marine ships.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Date of Departure.	Port of Destination.	Tonnage (net).	Number of Individuals comprising Crews.	Number of Passengers.	Total Number of Crews and Passengers.
1	H. M.'s Troop-ship "Crocodile"	11th January...	Portsmouth *vid* Aden and Suez ...	6,211	278	1,266	1,544
2	„ Do. "Serapis"	3rd February..	Do. do. ...	6,211	264	1,336	1,600
3	„ Do. "Euphrates	8th „ ...	Do. do. ...	6,211	264	1,321	1,585
4	Brazilian Man-of-War "Almirante Bawoso"	21st „ ...	Aden	2,200	280	Nil.	280
5	H. M.'s Troop-ship "Malabar"	18th March ...	Portsmouth *vid* Aden and Suez ...	6,211	281	1,399	1,680
6	„ Marine-ship "Lawrence"	24th „ ...	Muscat	902·75	107	53	160
7	„ Do. "Mariner"	28th „ ...	Persian Gulf	970·	150	Nil.	150
8	„ Troop-ship "Crocodile"	29th „ ...	Portsmouth *vid* Aden and Suez ...	6,211	280	1,148	1,428
9	„ Marine ship "Boadicea"	12th April ...	Muscat	4,140	502	Nil.	502
10	„ Troop-ship "Euphrates"	14th „ ...	Portsmouth *vid* Aden and Suez ...	6,211	281	596	877
11	„ Marine-ship "Griffon"	17th „ ...	Aden *vid* Arabian Coast ...	780	112	Nil.	112
12	„ Do. "Cassack"	28th „ ...	Persian Gulf	1,770	170	Nil.	170
13	„ Do. "Mayo"	2nd May ...	Aden	1,125	106	77	183
14	„ Troop-ship "Serapis"	9th October ...	Portsmouth *vid* Aden and Suez ...	6,211	265	1,257	1,522
15	„ Do. "Clive"	16th „ ...	Do. do. ...	3,003	185	793	978
16	„ Marine-ship "Tenasserim"	18th „ ...	Aden	1,760	142	375	517
17	„ Troop-ship "Crocodile"	23rd „ ...	Portsmouth *vid* Aden and Suez ...	6,211	283	1,259	1,542
18	„ Marine-ship "Lawrence"	25th „ ...	Bushire	902·75	138	Nil.	138
19	„ Troop-ship "Malabar"	6th November.	Portsmouth *vid* Aden and Suez ...	6,211	277	1,229	1,506
20	„ Do. "Euphrates"... ...	20th „ ...	Do. do. ...	6,211	281	1,304	1,585
21	„ Do. "Serapis"	18th December.	Do. do. ...	6,211	292	1,286	1,578
			Total ...	85,874·50	4,938	14,699	19,637
			1889 ...	75,510·74	3,447	15,425	18,872

(*e*). Total of the above four tables (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*):—

No.	Class.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage (net).	Total number of Crews, Passengers, Pilgrims and Troops.
1	Square-rigged vessels and steamers ...	393	718,492·66	38,331
2	Native craft	218	27,011·31	5,240
3	Pilgrim ships	14	19,768·08	12,691
4	Her Majesty's Indian Troop and Marine ships	21	85,874·50	19,637
	Total ...	646	851,166·55	75,899
	1889 ...	640	883,506·88	78,667

Bills of health.

139. The bills have been invariably clean, as at no time during the past year did the Medical Board declare cholera to have existed in an epidemic form in the city of Bombay.

Cases of infections removed after inspection.

140. During the year's inspection of outward vessels only 6 cases of infectious disease were discovered and removed from the vessels prior to sailing. Two of these were cases of leprosy, 2 of chicken-pox, 1 of pustular small-pox and 1 of ophthalmia. This last case was removed by the commander of the vessel on his own responsibility.

Infectious disease on outward vessels.

141. In only two instances did infectious disease dangerous to life declare itself after departure from Bombay on vessels which had been inspected. These instances were both pilgrim cases—the pilgrim-vessels S. S. "Tanjore" and the S. S. "Deccan," and the diseases were small-pox, chicken-pox and cholera.

Conveyance of native passengers on unsuitable steamers.

142. The conveyance of native deck passengers not exceeding 60 by steamers, which had no suitable accommodation for them, was not so marked as in former years, but 9 cases were noticed during the year, and large numbers may have escaped notice, as the Custom House officers only take cognizance of vessels carrying at least 61 adults, which is the unit for the Native Passenger Ships Act, and the Health Officer only inspects vessels sailing to the following ports:—

Aden, Red Sea, Europe *viâ* Canal, Persian Gulf, and Mauritius.

The sanitary defect here is the absence of suitable accommodation for the deck passengers and the almost invariable presence of large quantities of deck cargo, which is often heaped up as high as the top rail of the bulwarks.

S. S "Malacca."

143. One extreme case is mentioned in connection with this point. The S. S. "Malacca" left Bombay for Jeddah with 87 passengers, of whom 53 were Hajis and 34 bullock-drivers. She also carried 403 bullocks very closely packed in 'tween decks and on upper deck. The 34 bullock-drivers were signed on articles in order to evade the Native Passengers Ships Act, and there being absolutely no room on the upper deck, the 53 pilgrims were put in the saloon. Had the vessel 61 adult passengers, these pilgrims would have been entitled to the use of the upper deck as an airing space and promenade, but in this instance none of that deck was available, being taken up by bullocks. This vessel was absolutely unfitted for passengers of any sort except those in charge of bullocks, and her state has been mentioned to show that, in the case of long voyages at least, the unit for working the Native Passengers Ships Act might well be reduced to 31.

144. The following table shows the number of native sailing vessels which left Bombay after inspection by the Health Officer of the Port with 12 or more passengers:—

Number.	Name of Craft.	Date of Departure.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Passengers.	Names of Ports to which sailed.
1	Bugla "Maissura"	10th January ...	71·82	22	13	Muculla and Halovla.
2	,, "Futhey Currim" ...	15th ,, ...	149·22	21	13	Muskat.
3	,, "*Futhel Khair*" ...	17th ,, ...	242·58	45	12	Muculla.
4	,, "Alitrehmon"	25th ,, ...	63·72	22	15	Muculla and Halovla.
5	Dingy "Rahmity"	27th ,, ...	84·31	12	12	Halovla.
6	Bugla "Futhey Kurrim"... ...	1st February ...	162·55	20	25	Bandar Abass.
7	,, "*Hashmee*"	1st ,, ...	254·29	48	24	Muculla.
8	Gunga "Callianpersad"	8th ,, ...	130·28	10	19	Halovla.
9	Bugla "Butel Fly"	24th ,, ...	160·66	22	14	Muskat.
10	,, "Sels"	5th March ...	197·67	30	28	Muculla.
11	,, "Futhel Khair"	22nd ,, ...	85·61	16	13	Do.
12	,, "*Futhey Sallam*"	27th ,, ...	234·46	38	15	Persian Gulf.
13	,, "Munsoon"	28th ,, ...	228·79	41	25	Do.
14	Gunga "Futhey Ally"	7th April ...	135·09	17	15	Muskat.
15	*Bugla* "*Futhey Barry*"	12th ,, ...	300·24	43	17	Bandar Abass.
16	,, "*Futhey Khair*"	16th ,, ...	242·58	42	17	Muculla.
17	,, "*Hashmee*"	16th ,, ...	254·29	48	18	Do.
18	Bugla "Mahamoodie"	3rd May ...	210·20	36	13	Bander Abass and Linga.
19	Gunga "Dowlatpersad"	3rd ,, ...	102·91	18	16	Muskat.
20	Bugla "Nasrie"	13th ,, ...	170·82	21	27	Do.
21	,, "*Mahamoodie*"	3rd December ..	317·66	30	21	Bandar Abass and Muskat.
22	,, "Atilrehmon"	5th ,, ...	74·50	32	15	Halovla.
23	,, "*Futhel Khair*"	8th ,, ...	242·58	50	24	Muculla.
24	Cottia "Verrisal"	23rd ,, ...	81·20	15	16	Muskat.

145. With the exception of those in italics the vessels named in the above table had absolutely no suitable accommodation for any passengers whatever, owing to the absence of any 'tween deck space unoccupied by cargo, and the exceptions had only sufficient space for a portion of their passengers. It is suggested that the unit for working the Native Passengers Ships Act be, in the case of sailing vessels, reduced to 15, a reduction which the Local Government has power to enforce.

Native sailing vessels with no passenger accommodation.

146. These include sea-going and Harbour native craft, and the following table shows the number of vessels which as they lay in Port had cases of infectious disease:—

Vessels in Port.

Months.	Steamers, Number of Ships.	Steamers, Cholera, Cases.	Steamers, Cholera, Deaths.	Steamers, Small-pox, Cases.	Steamers, Small-pox, Deaths.	Steamers, Chicken-pox, Cases.	Steamers, Chicken-pox, Deaths.	Buggalows, Tonies, Prows, Dingies, &c., Number of Native Craft.	Buggalows, Cholera, Cases.	Buggalows, Cholera, Deaths.	Buggalows, Small-pox, Cases.	Buggalows, Small-pox, Deaths.	Buggalows, Chicken-pox, Cases.	Buggalows, Chicken-pox, Deaths.	Total. Cholera. Cases.	Total. Cholera. Deaths.	Total. Small-pox. Cases.	Total. Small-pox. Deaths.	Total. Measles. Cases.	Total. Measles. Deaths.	Total. Chicken-pox. Cases.	Total. Chicken-pox. Deaths.
1890.*																						
January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 1890 ..															4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
1884 ..															51	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
1885 ..															39	33	4	..	..	..	..	..
1886 ..															3	2	1	..	2	..	..	..
1887 ..															30	24	1	..	1	..	..	..
1888 ..															23	15	5	..	1	..	..	..
1889 ..															15	23	4	..	..	..	3	..

* No cases of infectious disease occurred in the Bombay Harbour during any other months of the year 1890.

This table does not include the vessels shown in paragraph 132, which had infectious disease on board at the time of arrival.

147. During the year, quarantine was not imposed at any foreign port against arrivals from Bombay.

Quarantine.

148. The Hedjaz took place on the 28th July and was signalized by one of the severest epidemics of cholera on record. Cholera was, it is believed, introduced by a caravan of pilgrims from Damascus, and was in no way due to importation by the S. S. "Deccan" from Bombay, whose passengers were attacked by cholera 8 days out from Bombay, and who owing to quarantine at Camaran never reached Jeddah at all, but were brought back to Bombay in September!

Cholera during Hedjaz.

Inadequacy of accommodation.

149. The space allowed to each passenger, *viz.*, 9 superficial and 54 cubic feet per head, is inadequate. The following table gives the outward bound pilgrim vessels during the year, with the number of passengers and deaths, during the voyage to Jeddah :—

Date of departure from Bombay.	Name of Vessel.	Number of Passengers (souls).	Number of Adults carried.	Full complement of Adults allowed.	Number of Deaths during voyage.	Remarks.
28th Jannary ...	S. S. "Tanjore"	684	657½	665	...	
14th March ...	„ "Deccan"	1,260	1,218½	1,222	1	
9th April ...	„ "Tanjore"	1,052	1,021	1,021	10	Voyages made in fair weather.
19th „ ...	„ "Akbar"	920	887	888	2	
3rd May ...	„ "Deccan"	1,248	1,193	1,222	16	Passengers. Deaths.
8th „ ...	„ "King Arthur"	570	560	623	3	
17th October ...	„ "Sculptor"	325	314½	386	...	
12th December ...	„ "Tanjore"	954	891	946	1	7,168 33
28th „ ...	„ "Hooseinee"	155	144½	172	...	
5th June ...	„ "*Akbar*"	*890*	*882*	*888*	*8*	*Voyages made in S. W. monsoon.*
7th „ ...	„ "*Mobile*"	*559*	*550*	*550*	*4*	
17th „ ...	„ "*Deccan*"	*1,246*	*1,217½*	*1,222*	*34*	*Passengers.* *Deaths.*
21st „ ...	„ "*Sultan*"	*1,154*	*1,140*	*1,140*	*12*	
22nd „ ...	„ "*King Arthur*"	*648*	*621½*	*623*	*7*	*4,497* *65*
	Total ...	11,665	11,298	11,568	98	

Mortality in fair-weather voyages=4·6 per thousand per voyage, or 119 per thousand per annum, on basis of 14 days' voyage.

Mortality in south-west monsoon voyages=14·4 per thousand per voyage, or 374 per thousand per annum.

Mortality for the whole year's vessels=8·4 per thousand per voyage, or 218 per thousand per annum.

Increased mortality during south-west monsoon.

150. The vessels that left Bombay during the south-west monsoon season of 1890 are shown in italics in the above table, and it will be seen that their death-rate (14·4 per thousand) during the voyage is more than three times that of the vessels which left during the fair season.

151. The filthy state of pilgrim vessels and their high death-rate, even allowing for old and debilitated passengers, must continue until the present scale of accommodation has been increased. A pilgrim-vessel with its full complement under existing rules is a danger to any port at which it arrives.

152. Sanitary state of the Harbour and foreshore.

Foreshore.

Although a marked improvement has generally taken place, still in particular localities the state of the foreshore is most unsatisfactory.

Foreshore up to Sassoon Dock.

153. The rocky foreshore from some 300 yards south of Pilot Pier, with the exception of a small portion near the Soldiers' Bath, is as much used as ever by the Native public for the purposes of nature. The worst portion is perhaps the frontage south of Pilot Pier, where a number of dhobies and private sweepers live. Although there is a municipal dust-bin and a latrine of over 20 seats, whose contents are removed to Colába Night-soil Depôt, the foreshore shows signs of night-soil pollution, and is covered with heaps of refuse in varying stages of decay, and the smell is always heavy and sickening. The foreshore north of Pilot Pier extending from the life-boat house to the buffalo-shed is in a filthy state. It is extensively used by the public as a latrine and dust-bin, and the smell is most offensive. It is suggested that, where possible, parts of the foreshore should be railed in.

Sassoon Dock.

154. The only defect noticed here is the absence of supervision, to prevent sweepers throwing, as they do, refuse over the southern wall.

Victoria Bandar and Basin.

155. All the causes which lead to an insanitary condition, with one exception, still exist here. The exception is the Boat Basin, which is now comparatively free from night-soil pollution. The sickening stench, which formerly was emitted from the basin at low water, is now much less, and would be trifling, but for a drain from the Oriental Spinning Mill which discharges into it. This drain is, at times

most offensive, and though supposed only to discharge urine and sullage-water contains on occasions night-soil. By some extraordinary freak of judgment the site selected for the Custom House chauki at this bandar is immediately above the outlet of this drain. In other respects, the sanitary state of this bandar is as bad as ever, as all the old sources of nuisance still exist, *e. g.* the two large and filthy latrines which discharge into the Harbour and the very large and insanitary population of the bandar. It is recommended (*a*) that pending the cessation of the Colába Night-soil Depôt at Gun Carriage Bandar or its continuation to below low-water-level the contents of the filthy latrines at Victoria Bandar should be removed to Colába Night-soil Depôt; (*b*) the diverting or extension to below low-water-mark of the drain from the Oriental Spinning Mill which now discharges into Boat Basin.

Foreshore between Jamsetji and Arthur Bandar.

156. A considerable portion of this frontage is private property belonging to the three mills here situated—the New Apollo, the Colába and the Fort Press Companies, whose work-people have always used the rocky foreshore as a latrine. Of these mills, the New Apollo only has provided a latrine for its work-people. The Colába Press has two latrines, which overhang and discharge into the Harbour, but they are used only by the officers of the mill, and are kept under lock and key. The filthy state of the foreshore here is altogether due to the absence of latrines for the workmen of the Colába and Fort Press Companies. It is suggested that railings should be placed along the frontage of the sea-wall. The mill-owners should be compelled to erect latrines for their work-people.

Arthur Bandar and Basin.

157. The sanitary state of this bandar would be fair, but for the drain which discharges into the basin at its north-west corner and which leads from the Tramway Stables. The Tramway Company promised to only discharge the contents at ebb-tide and when there was water in the basin. The promise has been broken, and the drain can be seen discharging the decomposing and stinking urine of some 600 horses on to the bottom of the basin. The inhabitants of Grant Buildings have in vain addressed the Municipality and the Tramway Company on the subject, and although the agents for the Buildings have even threatened legal proceedings, nothing has yet been done to remedy a nuisance which some of the occupants of the Buildings have declared to be so bad that at night they have to close their windows on the northern side, in order to keep out the smell. Nothing short of diverting the tramway drain, or its extension to below low-water-mark, will remedy the existing nuisance.

The Mint and foreshore up to Mody Bay South.

158. This frontage is still in a bad condition, as the Mint drain still discharges night-soil, and is sometimes very offensive.

Mody Bay South.

159. This place, always unfavourably reported on, is this year worse than ever. Its traffic has increased owing to the closing of the Town Bandar. The area of reclamation here is simply one vast latrine, in the absence of the necessary accommodation.

Bori Bandar.

160. The only complaint made about this bandar is the nuisance resulting from a tannery which is situated outside the railings, and emits at times the offensive effluvium peculiar to the trade.

Mody Bay North.

161. This is a densely populated area of the foreshore. There is a latrine outside the railings of the bandar; but as the gates are closed for 12 out of the 24 hours, those who remain on the bandar during the closed period are unable to use the latrine, and resort to the basin for natural purposes. A drain with most foul contents discharges here; and when the contents pour, as they generally do, at the lowest tide on to the bottom of this bay, the stench is overpowering. This drain should be extended to below low-water-mark.

Carnac Basin and Malet Basin and Bandar.

162. These basins at low water invariably stink, and are in a most foul condition. They should be immediately dredged.

Mázgaon Bandar and Basin.

163. The chief insanitary feature here is, as it has always been, the offensive and disgusting nuisance on the slope under the causeway created by the heaps of rotten fish which are left by the fishermen who use this as a landing place. The fishermen should be compelled to land their fish at some other and less important bandar, or be compelled to properly dispose of the rotten portion of the fish.

Kasára Basin.

164. The Kasára Basin is the filthiest one on the foreshore. The disgusting state of this basin is mainly due to the Mázgaon drain, which is as offensive as ever, discharging, as it does, especially during the south-west monsoon, night-soil and other abominations.

Causes of insanitary state of the foreshore.

165. The insanitary state of the foreshore, generally speaking, is due to two causes, *viz.* :—

(1). Insanitary habits of the people, as evidenced by the deliberate pollution of the foreshore by night-soil and refuse of all sorts.

(2). The system that admits of night-soil from latrines and a night-soil depôt discharging into the Harbour above low-water-mark and at varying states of the tides.

The remedy.

166. The Port Trustees, possessing, as it is believed they do, legal powers to prevent the fouling of their property, should insist on all drains being either diverted or extended to below low-water-mark and on the cessation of latrine discharges into the Harbour.

Properly constructed sewage outfalls at Colába and Mázgaon, which should discharge by gravitation below low-water-mark and during ebb-tides only, would be a desirable improvement on the present insanitary arrangements, besides draining and drying the sub-soil of the neighbouring districts.

167. I have pleasure in bringing to the notice of Government the zeal and capacity displayed by the Health Officer of the Port and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in the discharge of their respective duties during the year.

C. W. MACRURY,
D. P. H. Camb.,
Sanitary Commissioner.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in 1890.

Collectorate	Táluka.	Places inspected. Towns.	Places inspected. Villages.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness.	Measures adopted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Western Registration District.			
Khándesh.	Chálisgaon...	1	...	From running streams and 154 adhs.	Road-side drains	There is only one bhangi. The inhabitants are supposed to do the cleaning.	
		...	7	From adhs	Natural drainage	None. The house water is collected outside in moris, the contents of which are scattered over the roads when full.	
	Dhulia ...	1	...	From river, wells and reservoir.	Pucka gutters, but water cannot run off easily.	There is a large cleansing establishment. The town is kept clean.	Committee was appointed to confer about the best plan for a privy.
		...	10	From adhs and nála	Natural drainage	The cleansing is done by the inhabitants.	
	Pimpalner...	1	...	From river and adhs	No made drains	No establishment for cleansing.	
	Nizámpur Petha.	...	17	Do. do.	Road-side drains in larger villages.	The villagers clean the village from time to time.	
	Nandurbár...	...	2	From nála and adhs	None	Do. do.	
	Báglán ...	1	...	From river and irrigation canal.	Cutcha road-side drains ...	37 private prives, 3 bhangis. A good deal of litter round the town.	
		...	7	From rivers and adhs	None	None except by people themselves.	
	Kalvan ...	...	3	From rivers and pát	Do.	Do. do.	
	Chándor ...	...	1	From nála and one well; supply is scanty.	Do.	Do. do.	
	Niphád ..	1	...	From river and 105 wells ...	Side drains	15 private privies and 1 bhangi; cleansing imperfectly done by people.	In Pimpalgaon Basvant only prickly-pear has been cut down.

Násik.	Yeola ...	1	...	From wells outside the town, and water supply brought into the town and distributed by iron pipes.	There are drains, but not effective. The liquid has to be removed by hand.	The conservancy and cleansing are done by the Municipal establishment.	The Municipality of Yeola agreed to hire 2 carts at Rs. 2 each for the removal of waste water and to expend a sum of Rs. 700 for purchase of 3 filth cart bullocks, &c., for the disposal of night-soil. The water-supply scheme is before Government.
		..	9	From nálás, wells and adhs ...	None, except the natural drain.	The village cleansing is done by the inhabitants themselves, but it is not done regularly.	
	Nándgaon ...	1	...	From river and adhs	There are side drains, but no regular system.	There is one bhangi, and the town cleansing is very badly done.	
		...	6	From nálás and adhs	Natural surface drainage ...	Done by the inhabitants.	
				Central Registration District.			
Ahmednagar.	Jámkhed ...	...	2	From wells and nálás	.....	Latrines required. Surface cleanliness to be attended to.	
	Shrígonda ...	...	1	From the Bhima River ...	.....	Do. do.	
Poona.	Haveli ...	...	6	Four from wells, one from river and one from stand pipes.	.....	Surface cleanliness should be attended to, and trench latrines made; prickly-pear in one to be cut.	Notices are, as a rule, issued for the removal of prickly-pear.
	Mával ...	2	...	One from stand pipes and Bhushi Tank, and one from tank.	.....	Surface cleanliness and trench latrines.	
		...	3	One from river, one from tank and one from wells.	.....	Do. do.	
	Khed ...	1	...	From the Indráyáni River ...	.....	.....	
	Bhimthadi...	...	1	From the river Bhima	.....	.....	
Sholápur.	Karmála ...	1	..	From howds and wells ...	.....	Latrines needed. Surface cleanliness requires attention.	Water-supply is being considered.
		...	6	From wells	.....	Do. do.	
	Mádha ...	...	3	Wells and adhs...	.....	Do. do.	
	Bársi ...	1	...	From wells, adhs and tank ...	Gutters on sides of streets, but many of them are covered.	More attention to surface cleanliness required. More latrines and gutters needed.	Water-supply is being considered.
		...	9	Two from Bhogavati River and 7 from wells.	.....	Surface cleanliness to be attended to. Prickly pear in one to be cut down.	Notices are, as a rule, issued for the removal of prickly-pear.

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in 1890—continued.

Collectorate.	Táluka.	Places inspected.		Water-supply.	Drainage	Domestic cleanliness.	Measures adopted.
		Towns.	Villages.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Central Registration District—continued.			
Sholápur—*continued.*	Sholápur ...	...	3	One from river and 2 from adhs and wells.	.....	Surface cleanliness to be attended to. Prickly-pear in one to be cut down.	Notices are, as a rule, issued for the removal of prickly-pear.
	Pandharpur .	1	...	From river and stand-pipes ...	Surface drainage imperfect ...	More attention to surface cleanliness.	Surface drainage is being carried out, and an increased water-supply being considered.
		...	8	Two from wells, 4 from nálás and 2 from Bhima River.	.....	Trench latrines and surface cleanliness needed.	
	Sángola ...	1	1	Wells and nála	Road-side gutters require to be cleaned out.	Prickly-pear to be cut down. Surface cleanliness and drainage require attention.	Notices are, as a rule, issued for the removal of prickly-pear.
	Málsiras ...	...	4	One from river and 3 from nálás and wells.	.....	Surface cleanliness and trench latrines wanted. Prickly-pear in two requires removal.	Do. do.
	Akalkot State.	...	4	From "adhs" and wells ...	.....	Surface cleanliness and trench latrines.	
	Mán ...	1	...	From the Mán River	There are some gutters ...	Surface cleanliness	
	Khánápur ...	1	...	Nálás and "adhs"	Some old-fashioned gutters ..	Surface cleanliness and latrines.	
		...	9	One from river and 8 from nálás and "adhs."	.....	Do. do.	
	Khatáv ...	2	...	One from stepwell and "adhs:" and one from stream and "adhs."	Gutters neglected	Do. do.	
		...	3	One from river and 2 from nálás.	.....	Do. do.	
	Karád ...	1	...	From 14 cisterns and 2 rivers.	Gutters not in good order ...	More latrines required.	
		...	5	From river	.....	Surface cleanliness to be attended to; trench latrines required; prickly-pear to be removed.	

Sátára.	Koregaon ...	1	...	From nála	Gutters old. Neglected	...	Surface cleanliness and trench latrines.	
		...	4	One from river, one from tank, one from nála and one from well.	.....		Do. do.	
	Pátan ...	...	7	Four from river and 3 from "adhs" and wells.	.....		Surface cleanliness and trench latrines. Prickly-pear should be removed.	Notices are, as a rule, issued for the removal of prickly-pear.
	Jávli ...	...	7	One from river and 6 from wells.	... ..		Surface cleanliness should be attended to.	
	Sátára ...	...	7	Two from river, one from spring, 3 from wells and one from nála.	.....		Do. do.	
	Wái ...	1	...	From Krishna River	.....		Surface cleanliness and drainage require attention.	Latrines are to be rebuilt.
		...	7	Two from "adhs," one from river and 4 from wells and nálás.	.....		Surface cleanliness and trench latrines.	
	Válva ...	2	...	One from tank and one from well.	.....		Do. do.	Water-supply is being considered. Latrines are being built.
		...	6	One from river and 5 from "adhs" and wells.	.....		Do. do.	Do. do.
	Tásgaon ...	1	...	From nála and 27 wells ...	.....		Do. do.	A well has been reconstructed and latrines built.
		...	2	From river	.....		.....	
	Atpádi State.	...	5	From river and nálas	.....		Surface cleanliness should be attended to.	
Ratnágiri.	Ratnágiri ...	1	...	From reservoir	Gutters require repairs	...	A thorough system of conservancy is a necessity.	
	Chiplún ...	1	...	From wells	.....		Construction of public latrines required.	Latrines are to be constructed.
	Khed ...	...	1	Do.	.....		Surface cleanliness and trench latrines.	
	Vengurla ...	1	...	From wells, howds and stand-pipes.	.....		.....	
	Devgad ...	...	7	From wells	.....		Surface cleanliness and trench latrines required.	
	Rájápur ...	1	...	Do.	.....		Do. do.	
		...	4	Do.	.....		Do. do.	
	Sangame s h-var.	...	7	Do.	.....		Surface cleanliness	

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Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in 1890—continued.

Collectorate.	Táluka.	Places inspected.		Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness.	Measures adopted.
		Towns.	Villages.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Southern Registration District.			
Belgaum.	Belgaum ...	...	Kudachi.	37 private draw wells and 1 public draw well.	There is no system of sewerage, drainage or conservancy.	Places should be assigned for natural purposes at least (150) one hundred and fifty-yards from inhabited area. Water-supply should be improved first.	Nil.
	Sampgaon ...	...	Mug u t-kh á n, Hubli.	River water (*vide* last report) ..	Nil. ...	No sites for natural purposes have been chosen. Medical aid is needed here as well as in Bailhongal, Sampgaon and Kittur.	The water-supply has, I believe, been analysed, but no steps have been taken to improve the water-supply.
	Sampgaon ...	S a m p-gaon.	...	Seven wells and 1 tank ...	Nil. ...	Places should be assigned for natural purposes. Drains should be built to the "Sacre-bhávi and Patribhávi" wells. Municipal or similar sanitary organization should be established. A dispensary is still an urgent want.	Nil.
	Parasgad ...	Sa u n-datti.	...	Five wells; of these 4 belong to the municipality.	Nil. Natural drainage is good.	The state of the 74 drinking water wells requires careful chemical analysis. A scheme for surface drainage is required.	Greater attention is paid to surface cleansing, and roads have been greatly improved. Much prickly pear has been removed. The water-supply has been improved at Yelláma Hill above the town.
	Navalgund...	Nárgund	...	Six wells and 5 tanks ...	Road-side drains are faulty in construction and exceedingly dirty.	Depôts of street sweepings should be placed at least (200) two hundred yards from inhabited houses and below the drainage area of the water-supplies. Conservancy is badly-attended to: places for natural purposes require to be selected. Drinking water-supply requires	Nil.

Dhárwár.	Karajgi	...	Háveri	...	The old houd, fort well, Siddedevpur well, canal water and garden wells.	There is no system of sewerage: old and badly constructed roadside gutters exist.	careful attention of the municipality. Pit privies should be closed. Introduction of water-supply from without would be of the greatest benefit. Steps should be taken to keep the streets, lanes and fort ditch, in fact the inhabited area, free from fœcal contamination. Catchment area of the cattle tank requires daily attention. Prickly pear should be cut down.	Nil.
				Eastern Gujarát Registration District.				
Surat.	Bulsár	...		3 Villages: 1. Undach Lavarfalia. 2. Vaghrej. 3. Utgaum.	Water-supply of 2 villages is bad. The water of most wells is turned brackish on account of deficient rainfall. Most of the wells require some repair. Of the third village the water-supply is good and sufficient.	Monsoon drainage of 2 villages is good and of one bad. The soil is black, and water accumulating at entrances produces unhealthy swamps difficult for cattle and men to get through.	No cleansing of any kind exists in villages. The people clean the front part of their houses; beyond this there is no general village cleaning. Manure pits are made in a manner injurious to the health of the villagers.	No intimation has been received of the action taken on the reports, which were submitted on 13th June 1890.
	Párdi	...	Párdi	...	There are 2 public wells on the east side on the bank of the large town talav, and 8 other private wells in different localities. The 2 public wells require general repairs, extension of platform and provision of waste drains. Of the other private wells one is too near a cemetery in which fresh interments are made; it ought to be closed. The dheds have a separate well for themselves.	Arrangements for the monsoon drainage of the town are defective and require improvement. Household water is disposed of under ground or run on roads.	There is no surface cleaning of any kind. On occasions the main street is cleaned by bhangis through police agency. There is much night-soil defilement of the town in several places.	
Kaira	Ánand	...		11 Villages: 1. Nahápád Tálpad. 2. Nahápád Vanto. 3. Vásud. 4. Bhojkuva 5. Adás. 6. Sársá. 7. Rasnol. 8. Tarnol. 9. Khambolaj. 10. Sili. 11. Ratanpur.	Drinking water is obtained from draw-wells generally, and in one village from a step well. A few wells require general repairs. Most wells need provision for drainage of waste water badly. Manure heaps and pits near drinking wells are objectionable, and require removal.	The monsoon drainage of most villages is fairly good. In some, unhealthy accumulations occur at entrances or in other low parts which require filling up.	There is no regular surface cleaning in villages, and there is in some much night-soil defilement. The appointment of fixed places for calls of nature and measures of cleaning the villages are needed.	The inspection reports of these villages were sent in December 1890, and sufficient time has not elapsed for action being taken on them.

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in 1890—continued.

Collectorate.	Taluka.	Place inspected.		Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness.	Measures adopted.
		Towns.	Villages.				
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Eastern Gujarát Registration District—continued.			
Kaira—*continued.*	Ánand—*continued.*	Ode M.		There are 5 drinking wells and 1 step well for better classes and 1 well for dheds. Of the 5, 4 are irrigation wells. Most of these wells require general repairs and drains for carrying away waste water.	There are 2 low-lying spots where monsoon water collects and forms unhealthy pools. These places require filling up. Monsoon drainage of other parts is fair.	Surface-cleaning is carried on here and there of main parts. The streets (khadkis) are not looked to. Extensive manure collections exist in the town, which require removal. No conservancy arrangement exists. The manure pits are the common places of natural resort.	The inspection report of this town was sent in December 1890, and sufficient time has not elapsed for action being taken on it.
		Umreth M.		There are 12 drinking wells, of which 7 are important, and of these 3 are public wells. Most of the wells require general repairs, waste drains and other improvements.	On the north and west sides the dirty monsoon water of the town accumulates to a certain extent, and require steps to be taken to fill up some parts and provide for the complete drainage of the water.	Only the main streets are attended to. There is extensive manure collection and night-soil defilement of parts in the town, and all the west side outside the town is in a most filthy condition.	The inspection report of this town was sent in December 1890, and sufficient time has not elapsed for action being taken on them.
	Nadiád ..		4 Villages:— 1. Alina. 2. Sastápur. 3. Khadol Moti. 4. Khadol Nani.	Three villages obtain drinking water from wells; one drinks from the river. One village requires the provision of a public drinking well. The wells of other villages require general repairs, cleaning and waste drains.	Monsoon drainage of all villages is fair.	No cleansing of any kind exists. Occasionally, when the villages are in a bad state, the village bhangi is made to clean. General condition of villages bad from collections of surface refuse, manure and night-soil.	No sufficient time has elapsed for action being taken.
	Thásra ...	Dákor M.		The principal public drinking wells are 2. Both were in a good state of repair, with proper arrangements for disposal of waste water. There is 1 dhed well and 2 bhangi wells, one of which is very badly located, and requires fill-	Monsoon drainage is fair from all parts of the town.	Surface cleaning is carried on fairly. Conservancy arrangements are defective.	The municipality pays attention to suggestions of this department made from time to time. *No sufficient time* has elapsed for any action being taken on this report.

				ing up. The Gomti taláv is a large accumulation of water much used for drinking purposes, and steps for its conservancy ought to be taken.			
	Kapadvanj...		4 Villages:— 1. Kathlal. 2. Torna. 3. Pithai. 4. Antroli.	All villages obtain drinking water from wells. In Kathlal a portion of the village population use the river water. Wells generally require general repairs, removal of manure heaps, and provision of waste drains and of railing, to prevent accidents.	Monsoon drainage of 3 villages is fair. At the east entrance of one village water accumulates for a month or so.	No cleansing of any kind exists. Occasionally when the villages are in a bad state, the village bhangi is made to clean. General condition of villages bad from collections of surface refuse, manure and night-soil.	No sufficient time has elapsed for action being taken. No information is likely to be received.
		Kapadvanj.		The water-supply of the town is derived from wells, which are mostly in fair repair, with fair arrangements for drainage of waste water.	Monsoon drainage is fair ...	Surface cleaning is fairly done. Conservancy arrangements are defective, and require attention.	This municipality takes action on suggestions made from time to time by this department. Sufficient time has not elapsed for any action being taken on this report, which was submitted in January 1891.
Ahmedabad.	Parántíj ...	Modása M.		All the drinking wells are situated in the town, in corners of streets or on road-sides amidst houses. Including the step wells, there are about 20 drinking wells most of which are in fair repair. Arrangements for the drainage of waste water are imperfect at some and wanting at others. In 1888-89 Rs. 67 were spent in cleaning some wells and Rs. 46 in providing wooden railing to others.	The monsoon drainage is fair; all the water drains easily into the river.	Six men are engaged for 9 months at Rs. 4 each per month and 3 men for 3 months (monsoon) at Rs. 2 per month. The work is done very imperfectly, and the cleansing is disposed of without any thought of public health. There is much room for improvement. The condition of Khâtkivâl was very disgraceful, and the allowing of surface-refuse deposits and night-soil resort, just opposite to the kacheri bungalow in the hollow across the main road, is also blameable. The female pucka built latrine is too near the town, and is kept in a most disgraceful condition. Trench fields for natural purposes ought to be provided.	No intimation has been received, up to date, of the action taken upon the report, which was sent on 6th February 1890.

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in 1890—concluded.

Collectorate.	Tálukas.	Places inspected. Towns.	Villages.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness.	Measures adopted to remedy the evils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Sind Registration District.			
Karáchi.	Ghorábári ...	1	...	From the river Indus	None	Streets and latrines cleaned by the municipal sweepers.	No change since previous report.
	Tatta ...	1	...	From wells and tank. The water-supply is very impure	Do.	.....	Do.
		1	...	From the river Indus	Do.	The establishment (2 sweepers) is paid partly from the old municipal funds and partly by the Rájmaháján.	Do.
	Kotri ...	1	...	From the river Indus and a few brackish wells. None is good or pure.	There are some old drains of no importance. None are in good order.	Streets and latrines cleaned by the municipal sweepers. Sweepings are used for filling in hollows. Night-soil is buried outside the town.	Do
		...	4	From the river Indus and wells. The water-supply is impure and dirty.	None	None	Do.
	Mánjhand ...	...	3	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Sehwan ...	1	...	From wells and the Aril Canal. The well water is very good and clean. But the canal water is very impure. Its use should be discontinued.	Do.	23 sweepers and 1 mukádam with 13 donkeys are employed by the municipality. The street sweepings are burnt, and the night-soil is buried to the south at a distance of 1 mile. The municipal sweepers are also employed by private individuals, who pay a small tax to the municipality for their services.	Do.
		1	...	Chiefly from a number of dhunds. Four wells have been sunk by the municipality since the last three or four years. None are in good order. The dhund water is filthy.	Do.	There are 13 sweepers and 1 mukádam employed by the municipality. The street sweepings are thrown into one of the hollows (dhunds) near the town, and the night-soil is buried about ¼ mile from the town.	Do.

Hyderabad.		1	...	From wells. All are out of repair.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Dádú ...	1	...	From wells. Water is good ...	Do.	The Panchâyat keep up 8 sweepers.	Do.
	...		2	From the river Indus and wells. The well water is good.	Do.	None	Do.
	Tando Alahyar.	1	...	From wells. None protected...	Do.	Streets and latrines cleaned by the municipal sweepers. The sweepings, &c., are thrown a short way outside the town to the left. The smell at this place is very bad.	Do.
	Naushahro...	1	...	From wells and from canals in hot season.	Do.	Conservancy arrangements are under Panchâyat.	Do.
Shikârpur.	Rohri ...	1	...	Chiefly from the river Indus and from a few wells in the town.	Do.	.....	Do.
	Kambar ...	1	...	From wells. None are protected.	Do.	.....	The general appearance has recently been much improved. There is, however, need of a purer water-supply.
	Lárkhána ...	1	...	From wells and canals in hot season.	Surface drainage by means of bricking the streets is being gradually introduced. Four drains are being made.	The municipality employed 29 sweepers and 20 scavengers, and 4 men with carts to remove waste water from the houses. There are also 24 donkeys and 6 carts for removal of night-soil. Night-soil is buried, and sweepings are thrown on the roads; there is also 1 nuisance inspector, 1 mukádam and 1 peon.	Some drainage works and paving were carried on.
	Labdarya ...	...	1	From wells and canals in hot season.	None	Conservancy arrangements are under the Panchâyat.	No change since last visited.
	Mehar ...	1	...	From wells and canals in hot season. The water of all wells has lately become brackish.	Do.	Five sweepers and 1 mukádam paid from Local Funds are employed in keeping the village clean.	Do.
	Shikârpur ...	...	...	From wells	Do.	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier.	Shâhdádpur .	1	...	From wells and from canals in hot season.	Do.	Conservancy arrangements are under the Panchâyat.	No change since last visited.

From Reports by Civil Surgeons.

Collectorate.	Number of Towns inspected.	Number of Inspection Reports.	Drinking water.	Drainage.	Action taken on previous suggestions.
Násik ...	8	10	From rivers, wells, reservoirs, streams and tanks. At Trimbak drinking water is obtained from Visaba's and Kushawart tanks, wells, and from the Godávari River. The water in Visaba's tank is of good quality.	None beyond open side drains to roads, to carry away the storm water, and these are in several places choked with rubbish.	None, except the following :— *Málegaon*—Four sweepers and 3 night-soil carts have been added to the establishment. *Sinnar.*—The sweeper establishment has been brought up to the full strength, and the road-side drains were cleaned. *Trimbak.*—The Kushawart tank has been cleaned.
Thána ...	7	7	From wells and tanks. At Murbád drinking water-supply is defective for nearly six months in the year : the wells run dry.	None. There are no regular side drains to roads, but gutters. At Bhiwndi the surface drains are not in good order.	None.
Ahmednagar ...	5	6	From rivers and wells	None. The town of Shevgaon has side drains to the principal streets, but they are full of refuses.	None. At Akola the practice of soaking hemp plant in the river is put a stop to.
Poona ...	9	10	From rivers, wells, canals and tanks. At Bárámati the water-supply has increased and improved since the opening of the canal.	None. Some have side gutters to roads for rain water.	None. At Sásvad more attention is paid to the preservation of the water-supply and general cleanliness in the town. At Bárámati and Jejuri there is general improvement in the cleanliness of the towns.
Sholápur ...	4	5	From tanks and wells	None	At Sholápur the cemetery near the Sadar Bázár has been closed, and a site chosen near the European burial-ground for the burial of Goanese. At Karmála some of the cactus bushes in the fort ditch have been removed and the lower part of the mutton market wall has been white-washed and the floor repaired. At Akluj the cactus bushes are cut down and burnt.
Sátára ...	6	7	From river, tank, wells and stream ...	None, except surface drains to roads for carrying off storm water.	None. At Wái steps are taken to prevent people bathing and washing clothes at a place where drinking water is generally procured.
Ratnágiri ...	2	2	From wells and reservoir	The roads have side drains for storm water	None.

Belgaum ...	3	3	From river and wells. At Chikodi drinking water-supply is obtained from holes dug in the bed of the nála that runs through the town. The water is liable to constant pollution.	None beyond road-side gutters for rain water.	Do.
Dhárwár ...	7	7	From wells and tanks. At Nárgund drinking water-supply is obtained from tanks, but no precautions are taken to prevent dhobies and other persons from washing dirty clothes on the banks of the tanks. Dirty water is permitted to percolate free into the tanks. At Navalgund people are using the sides of the banks of the principal tank as a public latrine. This is most objectionable.	Do. do. ...	Do
Bijápur ...	4	4	From rivers, wells and nála	No drains but side gutters to roads for storm water.	Do.
Kánara ...	2	2	From a river, tank and wells. At Haliyál drinking water-supply is sufficient, but the quality of the water from a few tanks is not good.	No drains	Do.
Surat ...	10	10	From rivers, tanks and wells	No drains except side drains on main roads. At Párdi there is only one main street; it has no side drains to carry storm water.	Do.
Broach ...	8	12	From wells	None. At Anklesvar the roads have side drains to carry off storm water.	Do.
Panch Maháls ...	2	2	From rivers, tanks and wells. At Dohad the river water is liable to contamination from refuse on the banks, and burning and burial grounds being situated on the upper part of the stream.	No regular drains except a few surface drains which are the receptacles of foul water and refuse.	Do.
Ahmedabad ...	1	1	From wells	None.	
Karáchi ...	8	9	From river, tank and wells...	None	At Karáchi a Health Officer has been appointed, and at Keti Bandar 2 wards for in-patients and a dead-house have been built.
Hyderabad ...	8	12	From wells and canals. Canal water during the hot season. Well water during the cold weather.	Some have surface drains to the roads ...	None.
Shikárpur ...	10	11	From river and wells. At Sukkur a new water-supply scheme has been under contemplation for some time.	No drains. The drains and sewers at Sukkur have been recently thoroughly cleaned out, and deposits removed.	At Shikárpur a new charitable dispensary has been erected. The slaughter-yard has been paved. At Garhi Yásin a well has been thoroughly cleaned, and the water is now fit for drinking.
Upper Sind Frontier.	1	1	From well	No drains	None.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the Observations between the daily recorded Deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological conditions at the undermentioned City during the outbreak in the year 1890.

Month and Date.	Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.	Temperature of Air in the Shade.			Moisture of Air per Cent., 100 being Saturation		Wind.			Rainfall in Inches.
		Highest Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction. 10 H.	Direction. 16 H.	Velocity Miles per diem.	
Bombay City.										
2nd Jan. 1890 ...	2	85·3	69·8	15·5	70	65	E.N.E.	W.N.W.	204	...
3rd ,, ,, ...	3	83·4	68·4	15·0	67	60	E.N.E.	N.W.	231	...
5th ,, ,, ...	1	83·1	67·8	15·3	60	59	E.	W.N.W.	202	...
6th ,, ,, ...	2	85·0	67·5	17·5	57	57	E.	W.N.W.	220	...
7th ,, ,, ...	1	85·1	69·0	16·1	67	59	E.	W.	175	...
8th ,, ,, ...	2	83·8	69·0	14·8	71	66	E.N.E.	W.N.W.	212	...
9th ,, ,, ...	1	87·6	68·3	19·3	64	68	E.N.E.	W.N.W.	205	...
11th ,, ,, ...	3	83·2	68·9	14·3	61	63	E.	N.W.	215	...
14th ,, ,, ...	3	89·5	70·2	19·3	58	61	E.N.E.	W.N.W.	249	...
16th ,, ,, ...	2	84·7	70·2	14·5	61	61	E.	W.	149	...
18th ,, ,, ...	3	82·6	69·6	13·0	67	54	E.	W.N.W.	190	...
20th ,, ,, ...	2	84·4	68·0	16·4	62	61	E.N.E.	N.W.	234	...
21st ,, ,, ...	1	83·3	67·9	15·4	55	65	N.	N.N.W.	263	...
22nd ,, ,, ...	1	82·4	65·6	16·8	74	60	N.	N.N.W.	278	...
24th ,, ,, ...	2	81·4	71·1	10·3	56	45	N.N.W.	N.N.W.	272	...
25th ,, ,, ...	1	79·9	66·0	13·9	60	54	N.E.	N.W.	274	...
28th ,, ,, ...	2	85·9	66·4	19·5	51	53	E.N.E.	W.N.W.	275	...
29th ,, ,, ...	2	88·5	67·9	20·6	45	40	E.N.E.	E.	306	...
30th ,, ,, ...	1	87·9	70·2	17·7	46	55	E.N.E.	W.N.W.	263	...
2nd Feb. ,, ...	1	84·8	70·2	14·6	63	58	N.E.	N.N.W.	191	...
3rd ,, ,, ...	1	84·1	68·0	16·1	52	60	E.N.E.	N.W.	216	...
9th ,, ,, ...	1	83·8	67·6	16·2	61	66	E.N.E.	N.N.W.	225	...
11th ,, ,, ...	1	88·0	72·0	16·0	62	63	E.N.E.	N.W.	267	...
13th ,, ,, ...	1	86·7	71·8	14·9	46	57	E.N.E.	N.W.	251	...
16th ,, ,, ...	1	81·6	70·0	11·6	75	71	E.N.E.	W.N.W.	176	...
18th ,, ,, ...	1	83·8	70·1	13·7	73	64	E.N.E.	N.W.	235	...
19th ,, ,, ...	2	85·4	69·8	15·6	61	64	N.E.	N.W.	272	...
21st ,, ,, ...	1	87·4	70·2	17·2	51	65	E.N.E.	N.W.	330	...
22nd ,, ,, ...	1	89·6	71·7	17·9	60	65	E.N.E.	N.W.	161	...
23rd ,, ,, ...	2	87·7	74·0	13·7	54	70	E.N.E.	W.S.W.	162	...
26th ,, ,, ...	1	85·7	71·8	13·9	53	65	E.N.E.	N.W.	260	...
3rd March ,, ...	1	84·0	73·0	11·0	74	67	.S.	W.	202	...
4th ,, ,, ...	2	84·3	73·0	11·3	72	64	.E.	W.N.W.	181	...
5th ,, ,, ...	2	83·1	74·4	8·7	70	60	.N.	W.N.W.	264	...
7th ,, ,, ...	4	84·6	73·4	11·2	72	56	E.S.E.	W.N.W.	197	...
17th May ,, ...	1	89·2	79·2	10·0	74	68	S.S.E.	W.N.W.	233	...
13th June ,, ...	1	86·8	78·5	8·3	87	86	S.S.E.	S.S.W.	437	0·06
24th ,, ,, ...	1	84·4	77·1	7·3	85	85	W.S.W.	S.W.	434	0·39
27th ,, ,, ...	1	85·8	80·5	5·3	73	83	W.	S.S.W.	346	0·02
4th July ,, ...	1	85·2	76·0	9·2	81	81	S.W.	S.W.	438	0·33
9th ,, ,, ...	1	82·5	76·0	6·5	87	82	W.S.W.	W.	544	0·22
15th ,, ,, ...	1	82·8	76·4	6·4	83	93	W.S.W.	W.	505	0·12
16th ,, ,, ...	1	81·7	74·5	7·2	93	93	W.S.W.	W.	515	2·29
17th ,, ,, ...	1	82·7	74·5	8·2	87	87	W.	W.	526	1·32
18th ,, ,, ...	1	83·7	76·8	6·9	85	83	W.S.W.	W.	560	0·20
24th ,, ,, ...	1	82·5	74·9	7·6	85	86	W.	W.S.W.	530	0·82
26th ,, ,, ...	2	84·5	77·0	7·5	82	87	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	480	0·37
27th ,, ,, ...	1	83·8	77·0	6·8	81	81	S.W.	S.W.	384	0·14
28th ,, ,, ...	1	81·4	76·7	4·7	88	91	S.W.	W.S.W.	417	0·20
29th ,, ,, ...	1	81·0	75·0	6·0	93	87	W.	W.S.W.	481	1·14
31st ,, ,, ...	2	82·2	76·9	5·3	83	85	W.	W.S.W.	481	0·25
2nd August ,, ...	1	82·4	74·0	8·4	87	80	W.	W.	522	2·65
6th ,, ,, ...	1	83·1	76·2	6·9	91	87	W.	W.N.W.	457	0·16

Statement showing the Observations between the daily recorded Deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological conditions at the undermentioned City during the outbreak in the year 1890 —continued.

Month and Date.	Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.	Temperature of Air in the Shade.			Moisture of Air per Cent., 100 being Saturation		Wind.			Rainfall in Inches.
		Highest Maximum.	Lowest Maximum	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction. 10 H.	Direction. 16 H.	Velocity Miles per diem.	
Bombay City—*continued.*										
11th August 1890 ...	1	83·2	75·1	8·1	82	82	W.	W.S.W.	594	0·38
16th „ „ ...	1	84·5	76·9	7·6	85	77	W.	W.	437	0·11
30th „ „ ...	1	82·0	74·7	7·3	83	84	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	336	0·23
3rd Sept. „ ...	1	84·6	75·0	9·6	85	76	E.	W.	204	0·00
4th „ „ ...	1	84·3	76·0	8·3	75	71	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	207	...
5th „ „ ...	1	85·0	75·7	9·3	73	70	W.	W.	182	...
8th „ „ ...	1	83·4	76·3	7·1	85	73	N.	N.W.	177	0·05
10th „ „ ...	1	84·3	76·7	7·6	90	85	N.W.	W.	219	0·62
13th „ „ ...	1	84·9	76·8	8·1	79	80	W.S.W	W.	297	0·01
13th Oct. „ ...	1	87·4	77·9	9·5	83	78	S.E.	W.N.W.	162	...
28th „ „ ...	1	89·2	75·0	14·2	72	64	N.E.	N.W.	194	...
5th Nov. „ ...	1	87·1	77·0	10·1	69	77	E.N.E.	N.W.	219	0·02
3rd Dec. „ ...	1	83·7	71·0	12·7	56	67	E.S.E.	W.N.W.	225	...
6th „ „ ...	1	82·2	73·0	9·2	82	70	E.S.E.	W.	161	...
8th „ „ ...	1	84·0	74·0	10·0	77	74	E.N.E.	N.W.	234	...
9th „ „ ...	1	86·0	74·0	12·0	74	72	E.N.E.	N.W.	234	...
10th „ „ ...	1	85·4	72·0	13·4	63	58	N.E.	N.N.W.	277	...

Daily record of Meteorological observations and of deaths from Cholera in the Cities of Poona and Sholápur during the epidemic prevalence of the disease in the year 1890.

Month and Date.	Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.		Temperature of Air in the Shade.			Moisture of Air per Cent., 100 being Saturation.		Wind.			Rainfall in inches.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction. 10 H.	Direction. 16 H.	Velocity Miles per diem.	
Poona City.											
10th July 1890 ...	1	...	82·6	71·1	11·5	76	73	W.	W.	489	0·05
28th „ „ ...	2	1	81·5	70·7	10·8	78	79	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	356	0·03
29th „ „ ...	1	1	83·6	70·5	13·1	72	73	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	398	0·03
1st August „ ...	1	...	77·4	69·0	8·4	89	87	W.	W.	325	0·72
21st Dec. „ ...	1	...	86·5	55·4	31·1	40	26	E.S.E.	E.N.E.	122	0·00
30th „ „ ...	10	6	86·7	53·5	33·2	44	18	E.S.E.	N.E.	132	0·00
31st „ „ ...	8	4	86·0	55·4	30·6	36	14	E.	E.S.E.	178	0·00
	24	12									
Shola'pur City.											
16th Nov. 1890 ...	3	...	90·5	61·1	26·4	52	41	E.	E.	176·91	0·00
17th „ „ ...	...	...	90·8	62·8	28·0	49	38	S.E.	E.	80·11	0·00
18th „ „ ...	...	1	89·8	59·5	30·3	42	28	S.E.	E.	159·32	0·00
23rd „ „ ...	...	1	87·4	56·7	30·7	42	33	E.S.E.	E.	188·40	0·00
24th Dec. „ ...	4	1	89·3	64·9	24·4	57	44	S.E.	S.E.	266·39	0·00
27th „ „ ...	1	1	90·5	58·6	31·9	45	33	E.S.E.	S.E.	181·01	0·00
29th „ „ ...	1	...	89·8	57·8	32·0	49	35	S.E.	S.E.	188·31	0·00
30th „ „ ...	2	1	88·9	56·8	32·1	46	33	S.E.	S.S.E.	193·63	0·00
31st „ „ ...	...	1	85·8	56·1	29·7	48	34	S.E.	E.	194·08	0·00
	11	6									

Statement showing the Observations between the daily recorded Deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological conditions at the undermentioned City during the outbreak in the year 1890.

Month and Date.	Attacks from Cholera.	Deaths from Cholera.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Direction of Wind.		Miles per day.	Mean daily Air Moisture.	Rainfall in inches.
						Morning.	Evening.			
Belgaum City.										
10th Aug. 1890 ...	2	2	74·6	66·4	8·2	S.W.	S.W.	600	90	·16
11th „ „ ...	2	2	73·9	65·9	8·0	S.S.W.	S.S.W.	752	81	·13
13th „ „ ...	1	1	74·6	65·3	9·3	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	529	88	·09
14th „ „ ...	1	1	75·4	65·4	10·0	S.W.	S.W.	562	85	·04
16th „ „ ...	2	1	74·6	64·3	10·3	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	599	80	·05
19th „ „ ...	1	...	75·4	63·9	11·5	S.S.W.	W.S.W.	460	82	·01
27th „ „ ...	2	...	80·6	62·9	17·7	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	242	69	·00
28th „ „ ...	...	1	80·7	62·0	18·7	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	275	66	·00
11th Sept. „ ...	1	1	76·9	66·3	10·6	W.S.W.	S.S.W.	444	82	·03

Statement showing the Observations between the Daily recorded Deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological conditions at the undermentioned City during the outbreak in the year 1890.

Month and Date.	Cholera.		Temperature.			Wind.		Rainfall in inches.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Mean of daily Maximum.	Mean of daily Minimum.	Range	Direction.	Mean Velocity miles per hour.	
Surat City.								
27th September 1890 ...	3	...	90·8	76·0	14·8	W.		0·00
30th „ „ ...	1	1	90·8	74·2	16·6	W.N.W.		0·00

Monthly Details of Meteorological Observations for the City of Hyderabad Sind, during 1890.

Month.	Temperature of Air.			Wind.		Rainfall in inches and cents.
	Mean of daily Maximum.	Mean of daily Minimum.	Range.	Direction at 8 A. M.	Hourly Velocity of wind regardless of direction.	
January 1890...	81·6	53·6	28·0	N.E.	8	...
February „	84·3	56·7	27·6	N.E.	8	...
March „	91·5	66·8	24·7	S.W.	9	0·20
April „	101·9	72·8	29·1	S.W.	8	...
May „	106·2	76·1	30·1	S.W.	10	...
June „	103·4	81·5	21·9	S.W.	8	1·72
July „	96·8	80·0	16·8	S.W.	3	2·43
August „	91·4	75·9	15·5	S.W.	8	4·77
September „	96·5	74·3	22·2	S.W.	5	...
October „	96·7	69·1	27·6	S.W.	5	...
November „	80·0	50·0	23·1	S.W. and N.E.	3	1·90
December „	74·0	48·0	22·4	S.W. and N.E.	2	0·65

APPENDIX III.

Military Works—Sanitary.

Station.	Actual Cost in 1890.	Description of Military Works, Sanitary, undertaken during the year 1890.
1	2	3
Poona District.	Rs.	
Poona	8,200	Construction of cut stone drains in the Ghorpuri Lines to carry off sullage water from the men's lavatories. Trees have been planted at the sides of the drains to absorb the water.
Do.	8,180	A few drains in the cantonment have been improved.
Ahmednagar	309	Trial wells have been sunk at the head of the Bhingár aqueduct with a view to find out if a feeder branch could be made to increase the supply of water to the cantonment.
Kirkee...	432	Construction of stone drains to carry the waste water from bath-rooms.
Sátára	478	The Sheoságar Tank on the hill fort was cleaned and provided with an outlet valve and pipe in the north wall, to facilitate the emptying and clearing of the tank in future.
Sirúr	...	None.
Purandhar	624	Providing a 1″ water pipe with two air valves, in order to prevent the pipes bursting on account of the shock due to the high head.
Do.	121	The well, which supplied water to the troops, was covered over with corrugated iron sheeting.
Khandála	...	None.
Mhow District.		
Nasirábád	1,262	Construction of 8 latrines for the use of N. I. Regiment.
Do.	10	Conversion of some windows into doors of the Regimental Institute, to improve ventilation.
Do.	127	Construction of a new privy to Station Hospital.
Do.	35	Conversion of a covered passage into 2 urinals for the use of the Regimental Institute.
Do.	168	Cleaning out the wells in each set of lines.
Do.	1,229	Connection of 1 and 3 wells at Danta. To improve the water-supply, a channel 4 feet wide and 33 feet deep has been excavated and covered with arched masonry.
Mhow	263	Construction of a trap saucer drain, 170 yards in length, for carrying off waste water from the military married men's quarters.
Neemuch	150	A dry stone drain was constructed to carry off the waste water from the Elephant Line and Heavy Battery Bullock Stables. The wells in use were cleaned.
Indore	218	Construction of a drain from the wash-house of the European Infantry Barracks to take away the waste water.
Do. Mehidpur ..	...	None.
Do. Agar	262	Providing a sand stone pavement and a pucca drain to a well near the Quarter Guard.
Asirgarh	...	None.
Bombay District.		
Bombay	150	Construction of masonry catch pits on the west and south side of the Bori Bandar Lines at the head of the main sewer to catch heavy deposit.

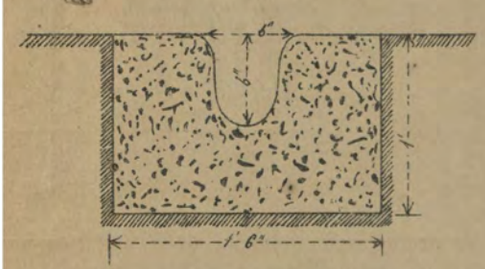
APPENDIX III—*continued.*

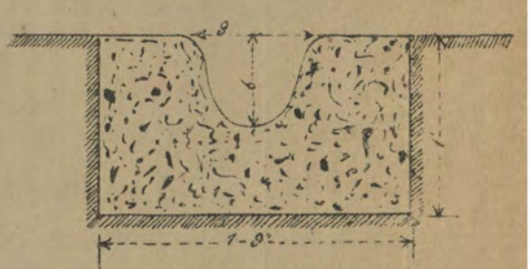
Station.	Actual Cost in 1890.	Description of Military Works, Sanitary, undertaken during the year 1890.
1	2	3
Bombay District—continued.	Rs.	
Bombay	172	Construction of asphalte flooring with cesspool to the latrines of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, Marine Lines.
Do.	305	Construction of a latrine for the use of the Quarter Guard in the compound of the Marine Battalion Pendalls.
Do.	10	Connecting latrine outlet with main sewer for carrying off the urine and ablution in Marine Lines.
Do.	40	Connecting the cesspool of the night female latrines of the 21st Bombay Infantry with the sewer.
Do.	19	Concreting passage in front of the new latrines of the Marine Battalion Lines.
Do.	4,679	Construction of latrines and urinals for Europeans and Natives of the Quarter Guard Arsenal, Bombay.
Do.	1,736	Certain alterations to the drainage of the officers' quarters (bungalows Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10) in the Marine Lines.
Do.	3,941	Providing automatic flushing tanks 3′ × 3′ × 3′ to the drainage of the officers' bungalows in the Marine Lines.
Do.	714	Construction of latrines for Native Troops in the compound of the Hospital, Marine Lines.
Málegaon	...	None.
Baroda	1,478	Improving the drainage of cantonment bázár, construction of a well, and cleaning the drinking water wells.
Bhúj	...	None.
Surat	...	None.
Devláli...	1,903	Construction of temporary buildings for ablution purposes.
Do.	18	Construction of a cesspit to the bakery kneading room.
Do.	319	Deepening wells Nos. 3, 6, 7 and 8.
Do.	230	Construction of a urinary on the north side of the road, near No. 6 Barrack, for the Soldiers' Institute.
Thána	...	None.
Deesa District.		
Deesa	83	Flooring round the new water trough in the Royal Artillery Lines.
Do.	87	Construction of drains and cesspool to new latrines Nos. 30, 31 and 32 in the Native Cavalry Lines.
Do.	270	Improving the well platform.
Do.	39	Making ventilation holes in the sick horse stables.
Do.	187	Construction of concrete drains from the wells to the nearest natural drain to run off refuse water from the Native Infantry Lines.
Do.	95	Improvements to 2 wells in the Sadar Bázár.
Do.	17	Construction of a drain to the latrine attached to the Bázár Jail.
Ahmedabad	150	Construction of 2 latrines, each 3′ × 4′, in the Station Hospital compound.
Rájkot...	328	Construction of 2 separate blocks of latrines, one for males of 3 seats and the other for females of 2 seats, for the Regimental Hospital.
Mount Abu	...	None.

APPENDIX III—*concluded.*

Station.	Actual Cost in 1890.	Description of Military Works, Sanitary, undertaken during the year 1890.
1	2	3
Sind District.	Rs.	
Karáchi	752	The only sanitary work undertaken during the year was in the Artillery Lines, and consists— *1st.* In the extension of existing open drain from the point marked A into the Rutton Taláv, and opening out and filling in an old covered drain marked B. Length of new drain 900 feet, and that of the old covered drain 302 feet. *2nd.* Making a new open drain from the Dhobies' ghát and plunge bath along the right bank of the nála situated at south-east end of barracks, the drain leads into the nála; its length is 600 feet. *3rd.* Improving nála; the slides have been sloped off where found necessary, and its beds brought to an even grade throughout.

The drains have been constructed of stone and lime concrete covered with a coat of Portland cement plaster; sections of drains are given below :—





Note.

New drain marked on plan thus—Red line. ———
Existing drain do. do. Blue line. ———
Old drain opened out and filled – – –

Hyderabad	221	Construction of a latrine for Native followers of the Royal Artillery.
Jacobabad	...	None.
Ghizree	...	None.
Aden District.		
Aden—Steamer Point .	1,351	Construction of a latrine 36' × 9 6" of 13 seats for E. D. Detachment.
Do. ...	176	Improvements to the bath-room and drains of the Station Hospital.
Isthmus and Crater ...	91	Renewing the water pipes between Isthmus and Crater.
Crater	105	Construction of a latrine for the use of the men living in the married men's quarters, Native Infantry Lines.
Do.	33	Construction of a latrine near the Commissariat Godown

APPENDIX IV.

Sanitary Civil Works (Municipal).

Collectorate.	Serial Number.	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Annual Income.	Expenditure on Conservancy.	Water-supply.	Reclamation and drainage of water-logged and low-lying sites.	Disposal of Night-soil.	Sewage Farm.	New Works.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs.	Rs.					
Ahmedabad.	1	Ahmedabad ...	127,210	2,70,451	53,524	From the river Sábarmati, wells, and by storing rain water in reservoirs underneath the houses. A scheme for the supply of pure water is under consideration.	There are no water-logged or low-lying places in the city or its vicinity. There are no arrangements for the removal of sullage or waste water.	The night-soil is taken outside to a distance of 3 miles, and part of it is converted into poudrette and the remainder buried in pits.	There is no sewage farm. The poudrette manufactured by the Municipality is sold to the cultivators, and the demand for it is gradually increasing.	None.
	2	Dholka	17,716	14,208	1,751	From (22) wells ...	A drain was made on the east side of the town at a cost of Rs. 6,450 for draining the low-lying lands. An annual expenditure of Rs. 300 is incurred for repairs.	It is buried in pits half a mile from the town and converted into poudrette.	None	Hedging a piece of open land set apart for natural purposes.
	3	Viramgám ...	18,990	25,817	6,315	From (16) wells and (1) tank. A scheme for supplying the town with good potable water is under contemplation.	A channel has lately been cut to carry away water collected in low-lying grounds around the town. Pits have been filled up.	The night-soil is removed to the depôt and buried.	Do.	A latrine and dust-bins.
	4	Paránti]	8,353	5,492	946	From (about 103) wells and (3) tanks.	There are no water-logged or low-lying sites. No drainage, but there is a gutter to carry away the rain water.	No latrines in the town. Fields outside the town are used as latrines. The night-soil from the fields is buried in pits.	Do.	None.
	5	Modása	7,031	5,542	1,352	From (about 20) wells ...	Road-side gutters for carrying surface water.	There is one latrine for females. Fields outside the town are used for natural calls. The night-soil is buried in pits.	Do.	Do.

Kaira.	6	Dhandhuka ...	10,044	11,178	773	From (17) wells and a tank.	There are underground drains for rain water.	Six trench latrines; the night-soil is removed to fields outside the town.	Do.	Do.
	7	Gogha	7,063	3,038	539	From (3) wells and (5) tanks.	There are no water-logged or low-lying sites. No drainage.	The night-soil is deposited far from the town, and is carried away by the sea tide.	Do.	Do.
	8	Sánand	6,984	5,763	373	From (13) wells	No drainage	Fields outside the town are used for the calls of nature.	Do.	Do.
	9	Kaira	12,640	10,962	2,324	From the river Watrak and (8) wells.	Underground drains and open road-side built gutters.	The night-soil is removed to municipal depôts outside the town and buried in pits and converted into manure.	Do.	Do.
	10	Mehmadabad ...	8,173	7,139	508	Do. do. (20) do. ...	There is a masonry drain to carry away the water.	Do. do.	Do.	Latrine walls and masonry gutters.
	11	Nadiád	28,304	35,277	5,718	From (10) tanks and (28) wells.	There are some masonry gutters to carry away storm water.	The night-soil is carried to the manure depôt at Pilvai, about quarter of a mile from the town.	Do.	None.
	12	Kapadvanj ...	14,282	9,904	657	From the river Mohal and (12) wells.	The town is on high ground and is well drained.	The night-soil is removed to a depôt outside the town.	Do.	Do.
	13	Dákor	7,771	17,480	2,986	From (about 132) wells ...	There is a masonry drain to carry away the storm water. Arrangements have been made for filling up the only two hollows in the town.	The night-soil is removed to a central depôt outside the town and buried.	Do.	Do.
Panch Mahals.	14	Mátar	4,889	...	...	From the river Watrak and wells.	These Municipalities have only been established in October 1889, and Mahuda in January 1890: hence no information is available.			Do.
	15	Borsad	12,228	...	...	From wells				
	16	Od	9,070	...	...	Do.				
	17	Umreth	14,643	...	...	Do.				
	18	Ánand	8,810	...	...	Do.				
	19	Mahuda	Not stated.		...	Do.				
	20	Godhra	13,445	11,667	5,416	From the river Mesri and (72) wells.	Steps are being taken to fill up the hollows and low-lying sites.	The night-soil is removed to a spot outside the town.	None	A nála and drains.
	21	Dohad ...	10,793	9,326	Not stated.	From the river Dadhimati and wells and a tank.	There are no low-lying sites. There are some gutters to carry away storm water.	The night-soil is removed outside the town and buried.	Do. ...	None.
	22	Kálol ...	...	...	...	From the river Goma and wells.	Do. do.	The night-soil is removed to a spot outside the town.	Do. ...	Do.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

Collectorate.	Serial Number.	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Annual Income.	Expenditure on Conservancy.	Water-supply.	Reclamation and drainage of water-logged and low-lying sites.	Disposal of Night-soil.	Sewage Farm.	New Works.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs.	Rs.					
Broach.	23	Broach ...	37,281	76,175	10,516	From the river Narbada and wells, and by collecting rain water from roofs of houses in masonry tanks underneath the houses.	There are masonry drains to carry away waste water.	The night-soil is removed to a spot about a mile to the north of the city and buried.	None ...	None.
	24	Anklesvar ...	9,535	11,811	1,471	From wells and by storing rain water in masonry tanks.	There are no water-logged or low-lying sites.	The night-soil is mixed with ashes and buried outside the town.	Do. ...	Do.
	25	Jambusar ...	11,479	Not stated.	1,350	From wells and tanks ...	Nothing has been done under this head.	The night-soil is buried in pits outside the town.	Do. ...	Do.
Surat.	26	Surat ...	1,07,154	5,55,887	1,09,923	By storing rain water in underground masonry tanks, and from the river Tápti and wells. The supply is scanty, and the quality is not good.	A large sum has been expended in raising a large area of land situated in one of the most thickly populated parts of the city.	The night-soil is carted to two depôts and made into poudrette and sold as manure to cultivators.	Do. ...	50 dust-bins.
	27	Ránder ...	9,416	14,159	1,611	From the river Tápti and (8) wells, and by storing rain water in underground tanks.	The low-lying sites have been reclaimed. There are some drains to carry away rain water.	The night-soil is buried in pits outside the town.	Do. ...	None.
	28	Bulsár ...	13,229	21,479	3,580	From a large tank and wells.	The low-lying sites are gradually being reclaimed.	The night-soil is removed in air-tight iron carts to a distance of 1½ miles from the town and buried in pits.	Do. ...	A latrine of 16 seats.
	29	Mándvi ...	4,744	6,030	791	From the river Tápti and (146) wells.	There are no low-lying sites, as the town is on high ground.	The night-soil is removed outside the town and buried.	Do. ...	Two wells and 2 trench latrines.
	30	Thána ...	14,456	23,824	7,202	From the Pokran Tank about 2 miles from the town; the water is brought in covered iron pipes and distributed in several parts of the town.	The low-lying sites are reclaimed by road sweepings. There are open and covered road-side drains.	The night-soil is thrown into the adjoining creek.	Do. ...	None.

Thána.	31	Kurla ...	9,715	6,386	3,628	From the Vehár water works and wells.	No reclamation and drainage of water-logged or low-lying sites have been undertaken, but there are side gutters to carry away rain water.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
	32	Bándra ...	14,987	35,804	4,806	From the Vehár water works, tanks and wells.	There are some open side gutters. Low-lying lands are gradually being filled in.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
	33	Bassein ...	10,357	11,366	839	From wells and a tank ...	There are some open side masonry gutters.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
	34	Máhím	7,122	5,324	618	From (1) tank and (about 293) wells.	There are road-side gutters to carry away rain water.	Do. do. ..	Do. ...	Do.
	35	Bhiwndi ...	13,837	19,899	2,418	From the tank Warola about 1½ miles distant from the town; the water is brought in covered channels, and from wells.	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do.	Two hydrants.
	36	Kalyán	12,910	12,703	4,258	From (2) tanks, and (375) wells.	No water-logged and low-lying sites. There are open side gutters to carry away rain water.	Do. do. ...	Do.	None.
Ahmednagar.	37	Ahmednagar ...	32,903	...	...	The water-supply is insufficient. The town receives its supply from 6 aqueducts—Kaparvádi, Nagbai, Vadgaon, Nepti, Nimbgao and Anandi. In years of ordinary scanty rainfall the aqueducts have to be fed from wells for about 3 or 4 months; in years of exceptionally small rainfall some of the aqueducts have to be fed nearly the whole year; and when the rainfall is between 20 to 24 inches at Nagar, the aqueducts have to be fed for a month.	There are no low-lying sites..	The night-soil is carted to a depôt situated about a mile south of the town and buried in pits during the monsoon and made into poudrette in fair weather.	Do.	.....
	38	Bhingár	4,754	4,575	1,534	Principally from aqueducts.	There are no low-lying sites. There are road-side gutters partly covered and partly open for storm water.	The night-soil is removed to the municipal depôt, and converted into poudrette and sold as manure.	Do.	A well under construction.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

Collectorate.	Serial Number.	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Annual Income.	Expenditure on Conservancy.	Water-supply.	Reclamation and drainage of water-logged and low-lying sites.	Disposal of Night-soil.	Sewage Farm.	New Works.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs.	Rs.					
Ahmednagar—*cld.*	39	Sangamner ...	8,796	10,132	2,230	From the rivers Pravara and Mahálungi.	There are no low-lying sites. There are road-side gutters partly covered and partly open for storm water.	The night-soil is carried away to the north of the town and buried in pits and sold annually as manure.	None ...	None.
	40	Vámbori ...	4,568	1,362	Not stated.	From wells	There are no low-lying sites...	The people resort to open fields outside the town.	Do. ...	Do.
	41	Amalner ...	7,627	5,544	414	From the river Bori and wells.	There are no low-lying sites. There are road-side gutters and underground drains.	There are no arrangements for the disposal of night-soil.	Do. ...	An underground drain.
	42	Párola ...	12,354	7,469	840	From wells: the supply is deficient.	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	A road-side gutter and a dust-bin.
	43	Erandol ...	11,501	8,492	1,444	From the Anjani River, wells, and a nála.	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	None.
	44	Dharangaon ...	13,081	6,700	1,904	From wells	Do. do. ...	The night-soil is carried to a depôt and converted into manure.	Do. ...	Do.
	45	Bhadgaon ...	6,537	4,355	666	From the river Girna and (about 476) wells.	Pucca gutters for rain water have been built in some parts of the town, and the work of building them in the other parts is in progress. Water that lodges in low-lying sites is removed by municipal servants.	The people resort to fields for the calls of nature.	Do. ...	Do.
	46	Máheji ...	2,139	1,448	202	From the river Girna and (2) wells.	None	No arrangement exists ..	Do. ...	Do.
Khándesh.	47	Chopda ...	13,932	10,283	4,474	From (about 52) wells and a nála.	There are no low-lying sites in the town. There are gutters on both sides of the road to carry away rain water.	The people resort to fields for the calls of nature.	Do. ...	Ten latrines.

48	Shirpur ...	7,613	8,121	1,143	From the river Arunavati and wells.	There are gutters to carry away rain water.	Do. do.	Do. ...	534 feet of side-way gutters.
49	Sindkheda ...	4,293	2,694	338	From the river Burai and wells.	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. ...	288 feet of road-side gutters.
50	Betávad ...	3,045	2,937	791	From the river Panjara and wells.	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. ...	None.
51	Sávda ...	8,642	7,033	3,648	From wells, and the supply is insufficient.	There are no low-lying sites. There are some road-side gutters for storm water.	The town has pit privies, which have polluted the well water. It is in contemplation to close the pit privies.	Do. ...	Gutters.
52	Yával ...	8,889	7,293	2,037	A good water-supply from the two rivers Hadkai and Khadkai, and from wells.	Do. do.	No arrangement for the disposal of night-soil. The people either use their pit privies, or resort to open fields.	Do. ...	Do.
53	Varangaon ...	4,204	1,603	...	From the river Bhogavati and (333) wells.	No reclamation or drainage of low-lying sites is carried out. There are open gutters on both sides of the road.	No arrangement for the disposal of night-soil. The people either use their pit privies, or resort to open fields.	Do.	None.
54	Bhusával ...	9,613	10,355	2,177	From (a few) wells ...	Water lodges in the nála to the south of the town. This nála contains most of the filth of the town. It is flushed only in the rains. There are gutters to carry away rain water.	The night-soil is removed to a field south of the town.	Do.	Gutters and drains.
55	Jalgaon	9,918	31,665	6,186	From (about 225) wells, but the principal source of water-supply is the tank Mekran, from which water is brought in cast-iron pipes.	There are no low-lying sites. There are side gutters.	The night-soil is removed to a depôt about a mile and a half from the town and is converted into manure.	Do.	Two cisterns.
56	Dhulia ...	18,449	57,686	7,325	From the river Pánjra and (307) wells. A scheme to bring water from a tank about 7 miles from the town is sanctioned, and the work is in progress.	There are no low-lying sites. There are some closed and open side gutters.	The night-soil is removed outside to the south-east of the town and buried in pits and converted into manure.	Do.	121 feet of masonry gutters.
57	Songír ...	4,275	2,426	272	From (21) wells	Do. do.	No arrangement exists ...	Do.	A well.
58	Taloda ...	5,663	4,191	1,442	From wells	The waste water of the town is taken by gutters to places below the town.	The people resort to fields outside the town, and hence no arrangement.	Do.	None.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

Collectorate.	Serial Number.	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Annual Income.	Expenditure on Conservancy.	Water-supply.	Reclamation and drainage of water-logged and low-lying sites.	Disposal of Night-soil.	Sewage Farm.	New Works.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs.	Rs.					
Khándesh—*continued.*	59	Sháháda ...	5,441	5,330	544	From the river Gomai and (77) wells.	None	The people resort to fields outside the town, and hence no arrangement.	None	Gutters repaired
	60	Prakásha ...	3,651	2,006	453	From the rivers Tápti and Gomái and from (54) wells.	There are kundas (earthen vessels) for waste water in every house which are cleaned by their owners. The dirty water is carried to a long distance from the town.	Do. Do.	Do.	None.
	61	Nandurbár ...	6,841	5,200	1,853	From wells; the supply is insufficient.	None	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
	62	Málegaon ...	10,622	17,474	3,800	From wells and the river Mosam. In the hot season the water is dammed by a kacha bandhara, and peons are stationed at the river to patrol and keep the supply pure.	Nothing has been done to reclaim the water-logged and low-lying sites. There are open side gutters.	The people resort to fields outside the town, and the night-soil is acmulated in corners of the fields and is mixed with ashes, and sold as manure.	Do.	Do.
	63	Yeola ...	17,680	36,113	4,503	Water is brought to dipping wells by covered earthen pipes from a storage well about a mile from the town. There are, besides the above, (8) wells.	There are no water-logged sites. There are road-side gutters.	The night-soil is removed to a spot a mile from the town and buried.	Do.	Do.
Násik.	64	Násik	21,319	Not stated.	20,024	From the river Godávari, from the Násurdi River through a covered channel, and from wells. The water-supply is scanty.	There is a drain for sewage, and gutters to carry away the rain water.	The night-soil is removed to a depôt in carts, and is mixed with ashes, and when dry sold as manure.	Do.	Do
	65	Sinnar	7,960	3,720	645	From (2) rivers and wells...	There are road-side gutters...	The night-soil is removed to a depôt about one	Do.	Do.

								mile from the town, buried, and sold as manure.			
	66	Igatpuri	6,306	Not stated.	3,321	From wells and from the G. I. P. Railway tank, for which the Municipality pay Rs. 200 annually.	Do. do.	The night-soil is removed to a distance of ½ a mile to the north and buried in pits.	Do.	... ...	Do.
	67	Trimbak... ...	3,840	6,622	1,152	From tanks and wells ...	There are no water-logged sites. The waste water accumulates in covered cesspools and is removed when the cesspools are full.	The night-soil is removed to a spot half a mile to east of the town and buried.	Do.	... ...	Do.
Poona.	68	Poona City ...	102,683	2,56,608	86,099	From the following (5) aqueducts: Kátraj, Chaodharis, Náná Fadnavis, Ráste's and Mutha Canal. With a view to secure a pure supply of water to the city the Municipality have sanctioned the construction of filter works at a cost of Rs. 2,00,000.	Built gutters (closed and open) and an underground old drain. U-shaped gutters are also being built to carry storm water. A drainage scheme has been approved by the Municipality.	The night-soil is removed outside the city in cylinder carts to a depôt 3 miles south of the city where it is made into poudrette, which is very largely used as manure.	Do.	... ...	Public latrines, urinals U-shaped, and drains.
	69	Sásvad	5,684	4,185	710	From the river Kara.	An underground drain and closed and open gutters to carry away rain water.	The night-soil is removed to 2 ditches, one to the north-west the other south-west.	Do.	... ...	None.
	70	Jejuri	3,245	7,009	951	From the Holkar's tank, 5 wells and 4 cisterns.	Closed and open gutters ...	The night-soil is removed half a mile distance to the east of the town.	Do.	... ...	A cistern, 2 wells rebuilt, and V-shaped gutters.
	71	Bárámati ...	5,272	6,399	1,506	From the river Kara and the Níra Canal.	Underground built drains and closed and open gutters.	The night-soil is removed to a considerable distance from the town.	Do.	... ...	None.
	72	Indápur	4,242	3,417	605	From the Bhárgaoram tank and (186) wells.	There are some gutters closed and open.	No special arrangement exists.	Do.	... ...	Do.
	73	Sirúr	4,372	Not stated.	1,107	From wells, and chiefly from river Ghod, from which it is brought in pipes to the town.	None	The night-soil is removed to a distant spot outside the town, and buried.	Do.	... ...	Do.
	74	Talegaon Dábhá-da.	4,256	4,148	193	From a tank the water is brought by pipes.	There is underground drain, and gutters to road side.	The night-soil is deposited in convenient spots at a distance from the town.	Do.	... ...	Do.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

Collectorate.	Serial Number.	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Annual Income.	Expenditure on Conservancy.	Water-supply.	Reclamation and drainage of water-logged and low-lying sites.	Disposal of Night-soil.	Sewage Farm.	New Works.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs.	Rs.					
Poona—*continued.*	75	Lonávla	3,334	4,482	858	From the G. I. P. Railway Tank the water is brought in pipes, and from the municipal tank and river Indrayani.	None. The town is built upon a slope.	The night-soil is deposited in convenient spots at a distance from the town.	None	None.
	76	Khed	3,836	2,978	414	From the river Bhima and (2) wells.	Closed and open road-side gutters.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
	77	Álandi	1,754	5,870	890	From the river Indrayani and (10) wells.	None	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
	78	Junnar	10,373	6,535	6,180	From a tank and wells.	Do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
	79	Poona Suburban Municipality.	3,310	14,636	6,163	From the Khadakvásla Canal, wells and from the Mula Mutha river. The water from the canal is filtered.	There are no water-logged or low-lying sites. There are open gutters to carry away rain water.	The night-soil is buried in trenches to the east of the FitzGerald Bridge and sold as manure to cultivators. There is a good demand for this manure.	Do.	A latrine.
	80	Sátára	29,028	61,627	4,853	From the Ewteshwar, the Mahárdara and the Kás water works. The two former works were constructed by the late Rájás of Sátára, and the third was constructed at a cost of 3 lákhs of rupees by the Public Works Department. From the first the water is brought into the town in a closed earthenware channel of about 2 miles in length. The Mahárdara works draw their	There is no special arrangement, as the town is situated on a slope.	The night-soil is removed to a spot about a mile from the town, and buried in trenches, and afterwards sold as manure.	Do.	None.

						supply from a storage tank in the Mahárdara valley, a mile to the west of the town. The Kás works consist of a large storage reservoir enclosed by an earthen dam 720 feet in length and 60 feet in height in the valley of the Urmodi River, 14 miles from the town.				
Sátára.	81	Wái	11,676	9,670	2,894	From the river Krishna and the Kichak Vira stream.	The sullage water is removed	The night-soil is removed to a spot outside the town.	Do.	A latrine of 6 seats and 2 drains to the road.
	82	Rahimatpur ...	6,082	3,680	240	From (2) streams and (61) wells; when the streams run dry, temporary wells are dug in their beds.	None needed	The people resort to fields outside the town.	Do.	None
	83	Karád	10,778	7,282	1,081	From the rivers Krishna and Koyana and the Krishna Canal.	None	The night-soil is removed to a short distance outside the town and buried in pits and sold as manure.	Do.	Do.
	84	Islámpur ...	8,949	7,211	252	From (3) tanks and a spring: the supply is insufficient.	Do.	The night-soil is removed to a place outside the town.	Do.	8 latrines.
	85	Ashta	10,570	6,125	567	From tanks and wells ...	There are road-side gutters ...	The night-soil is removed to a spot about a mile from the town.	Do.	10 latrines are under construction, a gutter.
	86	Tásgaon... ...	10,206	7,308	635	From a stream and wells ...	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	None.
	87	Vita	4,477	1,960	226	From a stream, a nála and (26) wells.	There are some road-side gutters.	The people resort to fields outside the town.	Do.	Do.
	88	Máini	2,997	818	38	From a stream and (61) wells.	There are some road-side gutters.	The people resort to fields outside the town.	Do.	Do.
	89	Pusesávli ...	2,667	1,240	140	From a stream and (14) wells.	Do. do. ...	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
	90	Mhásvad... ...	5,581	2,945	482	From a river, (2) streams and a well.	Do. do. ...	Do. do.	Do.	A well.
	91	Shingnápur ...	1,167	4,524	141	From a tank and (14) wells	Do. do. ...	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
	92	Malcolmpeth ...	3,248	26,110	1,438	From the Yenna Lake, 2 tanks, *viz.*, Elphinstone Tank and Bishop's Tank, (59) wells and (11) springs.	None needed	The night-soil is carted far away from the station, and the practice of burying the night-soil in compounds was put a stop to.	Do.	None.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

Collectorate.	Serial Number.	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Annual Income.	Expenditure on Conservancy.	Water-supply.	Reclamation and drainage of water logged and low-lying sites.	Disposal of Night-soil.	Sewage Farm.	New Works.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs.	Rs.					
Sholápur.	93	Sholápur ...	59,633	1,34,895	25,145	From the Ekrúk water-works, (2) tanks and (about 6) wells.	General drainage is under consideration. 10,982 running feet of country made earthenware 6″ pipe drain set 2 feet below the surface.	The night-soil is made into poudrette by mixing it with ashes and burying it into pits, and sold as manure.	None	8 sets of Horbury's patent privies with 80 seats, and 6 sets of 50 seats of Crawford's special pattern.
	94	Bársi	16,126	36,342	4,963	From (about 48) public and (72) private wells, and a municipal reservoir.	There are side drains to roads, and in some places drains in the middle of the roads to carry away waste and storm water.	The night-soil is removed to a spot to the north of the town, buried, and sold as manure.	Do.	Gutters.
	95	Karmála ...	5,071	4,614	738	From wells...	There are gutters	No arrangement exists .	Do.	
	96	Pandharpur ...	16,910	71,157	24,040	From the river Bhima and a tank.	Built gutters	The night-soil is removed to a distance of 2 miles to the south of the town and converted into poudrette and sold.	Do.	2,700 running feet of U-shaped gutters.
	97	Sángola ...	4,726	1,949	471	From a nála and wells ...	There are side gutters ...	The night-soil is removed to a long distance and buried.	Do.	None
Belgaum.	98	Belgaum ...	23,115	39,624	15,457	From public and private wells and a stream.	The low-lying grounds have been reclaimed. There are side gutters to carry away rain water.	The night-soil is removed to a spot about 4 miles from the town and converted into poudrette and sold as manure.	Do.	46 latrines.
	99	Nipáni	9,777	12,894	1,627	The water is brought in earthen pipes from the tank near the village of Seogappi, about a mile from Nipáni. Water is	There are no drains to carry away the storm and waste water.	Arrangements are being made to remove the night-soil to a spot to the north of the town about 1½ miles distance.	Do.	None.

					also brought from another tank to the south of the above tank in iron pipes. The water-supply is insufficient.					
Dhárwár.	100	Athni ...	11,136	11,114	1,145	From tanks and wells ...	There are no water-logged or low-lying sites.	The night-soil is removed to a spot outside about 1½ miles distance from the town and buried.	Do.	Do.
	101	Gokák ...	10,307	6,729	2,600	From the river Ghátprabha and (3) wells.	Do. do. ...	The night-soil is removed to a place about 1½ miles from the town.	Do.	Destruction of pricklypear.
	102	Saundatti Yelláma.	7,133	13,883	1,307	From a tank and wells ...	Do. do. ...	None	Do.	Do. and an underground drain.
	103	Yamkanmardi ...	4,491	2,067	515	From a tank	Do. do. ...	People resort to fields outside the town.	Do.	None.
	104	Dhárwár ...	26,520	40,771	2,974	From the Moti Talav tank and wells and from a municipal well at Mudihal about 2 miles distance. The water of this well is supplied by means of steam pump and iron pipes to different parts of the town.	There are no low-lying or water-logged sites.	The night-soil is removed to a spot to the southern side of the town, and buried in pits, and when dry is sold as manure.	Do.	Do.
	105	Hubli ...	36,677	51,686	8,661	From (about 800) wells and (5) houds, the principal one being the Tirkárám Houd.	There is a piece of land lying below the Tirkárám Houd which should be drained.	The night-soil is removed to a spot from the town and buried.	Do.	Do.
	106	Gadag-Betigeri ...	17,001	23,013	4,414	From wells	The reclamation of low-lying and water-logged sites is under consideration.	The Municipality have under consideration a scheme to buy or hire fields out of the town for the purposes of trenches.	Do.	A well.
	107	Navalgund ...	7,810	4,839	794	From (3) tanks and (5) wells.	There are no low-lying sites.	There are no arrangements for the disposal of night-soil.	Do.	None.
	108	Yamnúr (temporary).	Fluctuating.	6,902	243	From (2) tanks	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.
	109	Nárgund ...	7,874	3,053	449	From (10) tanks and (24) wells.	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.
	110	Ránebennur ...	10,202	8,613	1,068	From (2) tanks and (1) well	Do. do. ...	The people resort to fields outside the town.	Do.	Do.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

Collectorate.	Serial Number.	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Annual Income.	Expenditure on Conservancy.	Water-supply.	Reclamation and drainage of water-logged and low-lying sites.	Disposal of Night-soil.	Sewage Farm.	New Works.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs.	Rs.					
Dhárwár—*contd.*	111	Gudguddápur (temparary).	Fluctuating.	737	11	From a tank	There are no low-lying sites.	The people resort to fields outside the town.	None	None.
	112	Byádgi	4,116	5,951	556	From (2) tanks, *viz.*, Kurbagath and the Mahár and wells.	There are gutters to carry away rain water.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.
	113	Háveri	5,652	3,820	596	From a tank to the north of the town and from (2) wells.	Do. do. ...	There are no arrangements for the disposal of night-soil.	Do.	Do.
Bijápur.	114	Bijápur	11,424	21,845	...	From tanks and wells and from the old covered channel.	Arrangements are made for the drainage and low-lying sites. There is a complete surface drainage.	The night soil is removed to a spot about half a mile from the town and buried in pits.	Do.	Do.
	115	Bágalkot ..	12,850	16,354	781	From (about 15) wells and the river Ghatprabha, which flows close to the town.	There is an irregular ditch round the fort, and part of it has been filled up with the town sweepings. There are underground drains.	The night-soil is removed from the latrines and buried in pits some distance from the town.	Do.	Do.
	116	Ilkal	9,574	5,560	1,250	From (77) wells	Arrangements are being made for the drainage of low-lying sites.	There are no special arrangements for the disposal of night-soil. Two fields have been set aside for the use of the people.	Do	Do.
	117	Guledgudd ...	10,649	9,115	1,209	Not stated	There are some gutters.	Not stated	Do.	Do.
	118	Kárwár	13,761	11,606	3,159	From wells...	The low-lying sites have been reclaimed. There are some drains and gutters.	The night-soil is removed to leeward about 5 miles from the town and buried in pits.	Do.	Do.
	119	Kumta	10,629	16,393	1,654	From (26) tanks and (about 816) wells.	The street sweepings are used for reclaiming low-lying sites. There are some gutters.	The night-soil is removed to a spot at a distance from the town and buried.	Do.	Two privies and 2 wells.

Kánara.	120	Sirsi	5,633	11,180	1,752	From (11) tanks and (644) wells.	There are no low-lying sites. There are some masonry gutters and side cuttings.	No arrangement exists for the disposal of night-soil.	Do.	None.
	121	Haliyál	5,527	7,226	1,348	From (5) tanks and (44) wells.	No action is necessary ...	Do. do. ...	Do.	Gutters.
	122	Gokern (temporary).	4,207	1,434	195	From tanks and wells ...	There are no low-lying sites...	Do. do. ...	Do.	A road-side gutter.
	123	Ulvi (do.) ...	...	916	40	From (6) tanks and (15) wells.	No action is necessary ...	Do. do. ...	Do.	None.
Ratnágiri.	124	Vengurla ...	8,947	14,658	4,353	From a river, tanks and wells and from a reservoir. The water is brought from the reservoir into the town by underground pipes.	There are no water-logged or low-lying sites. There are side gutters.	There are no arrangements for the disposal of night-soil. The people resort to fields outside the town.	Do.	Do.
	125	Rájápur	7,448	6,029	5,442	From a river, tanks and wells. Water is brought into the town by underground pipes from the reservoir.	Do. do. ...	The people resort to fields outside the town.	Do.	Do.
	126	Ratnágiri ...	12,616	Not stated.	1,763	From a rivulet and wells. In addition to this water is brought into the town by means of iron pipes from a nála situated at a distance of about 3 miles in the village of Nachana.	There are no water-logged sites. In the rains the water runs off by means of road-side gutters.	The night-soil is removed to a plot of ground on the western side of the town.	Do.	Do.
	127	Chiplún	12,065	18,030	535	From the river Shiva, tanks and (173) wells.	There are road-side gutters for storm water.	There is no special arrangement for removing the night-soil.	Do.	Do.
	128	Dápoli	2,652	1,858	269	From natural springs, 2 reservoirs and 100 wells.	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.
Kolába.	129	Alíbág	6,376	9,489	1,928	From a tank 2 miles from the town the water is brought in covered channels and from wells.	There are no low-lying sites. There are some open side gutters.	The night-soil is removed to a spot to the east of the town called Govind Bandar.	Do.	Do.
	130	Pen	8,082	10,502	835	From a reservoir the water is brought by pipes into the town and from wells and a river.	There are no arrangements, nor are any required. There are some open side gutters and covered drains.	The arrangements for the disposal of night-soil are imperfect. The night-soil is thrown into the adjoining creek.	Do.	Do.
	131	Roha Astami ...	4,894	5,401	...	Water is brought by pipes from Karewane Hill and from wells.	There are no arrangements, nor are any required. There are some open side gutters and covered drains.	No special arrangement exists.	Do.	Do.
	132	Mahád	6,804	7,532	1,848	From a river, tanks and (138) wells,	No arrangement exists ...	The night-soil is thrown into a nála.	Do.	A ghát near the burning place.

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

Collectorate.	Serial Number.	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Annual Income.	Expenditure on Conservancy.	Water-supply.	Reclamation and drainage of water-logged and low-lying sites.	Disposal of Night-soil.	Sewage Farm.	New Works.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs.	Rs.					
Kolába—*continued.*	133	Panvel	10,351	12,349	577	From tanks and wells. A scheme is under consideration for bringing water from the Ghode or springs about 8 miles from the town.	There are no arrangements, nor are any required. There are some kutcha gutters.	The arrangements for the disposal of night-soil are imperfect. The night-soil is thrown into the adjoining creek.	None	None.
	134	Uran	10,149	6,956	2,028	From tanks and wells ...	There are 2 underground drains and some kutcha gutters.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.
Karáchi.	135	Karáchi	73,560	4,35,242	88,567	From wells on the banks of the Malir River the water is brought into the town in a covered channel.	There are no water-logged or low-lying sites.	The night-soil is removed to a distance from the town and buried.	Do.	Do.
	136	Kotri	8,922	10,885	2,829	From the river Indus ...	The rain water, which lodges in hollows, is drawn off with the aid of Persian wheels. There are side gutters.	The night-soil is removed to a distance from the town and buried or burnt.	Do.	Do.
	137	Mánjhand ...	2,654	1,932	465	From a river	There are no water-logged or low-lying sites.	Do. do. ...	Do.	A latrine.
	138	Sehwan	4,524	8,136	2,023	From a canal and wells ...	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do.	A well.
	139	Bubak	2,836	4,292	1,107	From the Dusterwáh Canal and 4 wells.	Do. do. ...	Do. do. and sold as manure.	Do.	None.
	140	Tatta	8,830	14,799	2,803	From tanks and wells.	There are drains to carry away storm water.	The night-soil is removed to the southern and northern corners of the town and burnt.	Do.	A tank.
	141	Keti Bandar ...	2,141	6,482	749	From a river	Do. do. ...	The night-soil is removed to a distance and burnt.	Do.	None.
	142	Mirpur Batoro ...	3,102	3,755	781	From a tank and wells ...	Depressions on and around the town are gradually being filled up. There are 9 drains.	The night-soil is removed to a spot to the east of the town.	Do.	4 mud latrines with 3 compartments.
	14	Hyderabad ...	48,153	1,12,561	14,360	From the river Indus the water is pumped into two	There are no low-lying sites. The main drains are com-	The night-soil is removed to two places, one to	Do.	Waste water drains and

						settling tanks, and from these tanks the water is carried through a covered masonry conduit a distance of 3¼ mile into a storage gallery near the foot of the plateau on which the cantonment is built. From this gallery the water is raised to a height of 52 feet and delivered into a reservoir on the top of the plateau from whence it is distributed through the cantonment.	plete, and the street drains are in progress.	the north-east of the town, the other to the south-east, at a distance of about a mile and a half from the town, and buried in pits.			cleaning water works.
Hyderabad.	144	Tando Muhammad Khán.	3,281	5,490	1,610	From Guni Canal and (6) wells.	There are side gutters. ...	The night-soil is removed outside the town.	Do.	...	... None.
	145	Hála	3,967	3,908	910	From wells and from a canal which runs on the north side and within easy reach of the town.	There is no regular drainage, but there are cuttings to roads to carry away the rain water.	The night-soil is buried in trenches at a distance from the town.	Do.	...	... Do.
	146	Matári	5,054	4,338	830	From a tank and wells. ...	The town is on an elevated ground, the rain water runs off at once.	The night-soil is removed to places outside the town and burnt and buried.	Do.	...	... Do.
	147	Tando Alahyar ...	4,170	5,671	1,107	From a tank and from the Gobaro Canal, which is below the town, and from (21) wells.	There are water-courses to carry away the rain water.	Do. do. ...	Do.	...	... Do.
	148	Tando Adam ...	4,253	8,366	941	From a lake and from wells	Do. Do. ...	The night-soil is buried at some distance from the town.	Do.	...	... Do.
	149	Nasarpur City ...	3,206	2,464	360	From a large dhára or hollow which gets its supply from the Sujáwal Canal during the inundation season and from (8) wells.	The town is on high ground; the rain water runs away.	Do. Do. ...	Do.	...	... Do.
Shikárpur.	150	Shikárpur City .	42,496	55,872	13,288	There are about (238) wells, and in the inundation seasons the canal supply is availed of.	There are drains to carry away storm water. The low-lying sites are rapidly being filled with town sweepings.	The night-soil is conveyed to a distance outside the town and converted into poudrette, for which there is a ready demand.	Do.	...	... Cremation ghát laundhi, a cholera laundhi and surface drains.

Collectorate.	Serial Number.	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Annual Income.	Expenditure on Conservancy.	Water-supply	Reclamation and drainage of water-logged and low-lying sites.	Disposal of Night-soil.	Sewage Farm.	New Works.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs.	Rs.					
Shikárpur—*continued.*	151	Sukkur City. ...	27,389	1,01,635	13,879	From the river Indus and (33) wells.	There is a regular drainage system carried out for the disposal of rain water and other waste water. A scheme for the improvement of the underground drains, pumping,&c., by flushing and ventilating them, which was in progress during the last year, has been completed, and found to work fairly well, and the sanitation of the town improved.	The night-soil is carted to an open spot north-west of the main station, North-West Railway, and there covered with a layer of ashes until dried by the heat of the sun, and then it is manufactured into poudrette.	None	Drainage works and flushing arrangements.
	152	Garhi Yásin ...	5,541	7,680	1,822	Chiefly from wells.	There are drains to carry away the rain water.	The night-soil is carried to a pit about half a mile to the west of the town.	Do.	Culverts and covering of wells.
	153	Rohri	10,179	12,518	2,174	From the river Indus and from (6) wells.	Do. Do. ...	The night-soil is removed to a distance from the town and covered over.	Do.	None.
	154	Ghotki	2,949	2,850	581	From a tank and (57) wells.	All water-logged and low-lying sites are reclaimed.	The night-soil is removed to a distance of half a mile from the town. The sweepings are also accumulated there, and both are sold annually by auction.	Do.	Do.
	155	Lárkhána ...	13,188	33,273	5,788	From Ghár and Sukkur canals and from wells.	There are drains to carry away the rain water.	The night-soil is removed to a distance from the town and made into poudrette and annually sold by auction.	Do.	Do.
	156	Kambar	6,133	7,923	2,895	Do. Do. ...	Do. Do.	The night-soil is removed to a distance and buried	Do.	Do.
	157	Rátodero ...	3,170	3,910	1,355	Do. Do. ...	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Do.	Do.

Upper Sind Frontier. Thar and Párkar.	158	Umarkot ...	2,828	6,854	683	From a tank and wells. The Municipality are taking steps to have their wells covered over.	The town is situated on the edge of the sand hill and has a good natural drainage.	The night-soil is removed daily and buried in pits.	Do.	Do.
	159	Mitti	2,594	2,673	433	From tanks and wells. The wells are being covered.	The drainage is naturally good.	The night-soil is buried in pits.	Do.	Five latrines.
	160	Jacobabad ...	11,846	42,546	5,879	From the 3 canals running through the heart of the town. They afford abundant and excellent water during the inundation season and from wells.	There are open side drains to carry away the surface water.	The night-soil is removed to a depôt about a mile from the town and there buried in trenches.	Do.	Three bathing ghâts, a masonry culvert to carry away rain water, a wall to a latrine, and an iron roof to a well.

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APPENDIX V.

GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

ANNUAL FORM NO. I.—BIRTHS *registered in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1890.*

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8
No.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Number of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Males born to every 100 Females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
	Western Registration District.										
1	Khándesh	1,237,231	29,407	27,302	56,709	23·77	22·07	45·84	107·71	15·14	.....
2	Násik	781,206	16,585	15,407	31,992	21·23	19·72	40·95	107·65	11·31	.....
3	Thána	807,367	14,542	13,756	28,298	18·01	17·04	35·05	105·71	1·09	.....
4	City of Bombay	773,196	7,825	7,479	15,304	10·12	9·67	19·79	104·63	.....	6·38
5	Kolába	482,830	8,741	8,337	17,078	18·10	17·27	35·37	104·86	15·46	.....
	Central Registration District.										
6	Ahmednagar	751,228	19,281	18,124	37,405	25·67	24·12	49·79	106·38	19·84	.....
7	Poona	900,621	18,310	17,054	35,364	20·33	18·94	39·27	107·36	15·29	.....
8	Sholápur	582,487	16,260	15,163	31,423	27·91	26·03	53·94	107·23	20·26	.....
9	Sátára	1,062,350	24,540	22,961	47,501	23·10	21·61	44·71	106·88	13·74	.....
10	Ratnágiri	997,090	16,740	15,637	32,377	16·79	15·68	32·47	107·05	17·27	.....
	Southern Registration District.										
11	Belgaum	864,014	19,503	18,922	38,515	22·58	21·90	44·58	103·07	13·41	.....
12	Dhárwár	882,907	21,733	20,956	42,689	24·61	23·74	48·35	103·71	15·83	.....
13	Bijápur	638,493	17,359	16,705	34,064	27·19	26·16	53·35	103·91	21·80	.....
14	Kánara	421,510	6,809	6,429	13,238	16·14	15·24	31·38	105·91	.....	0·07
	Eastern Gujarát Registration District.										
15	Surat	614,198	12,536	12,133	24,669	20·41	19·75	40·16	103·32	12·21	.....
16	Broach	326,930	6,171	5,820	11,991	18·87	17·80	36·67	106·03	.....	2·05
17	Kaira	804,800	16,313	14,579	30,892	20·26	18·12	38·38	111·89	2·16	.....
18	Panch Mahális	255,479	5,434	5,140	10,574	21·27	20·12	41·39	105·72	18·79	.....
19	Ahmedabad	856,324	14,797	13,544	28,341	17·28	15·82	33·10	109·25	.....	7·85
	Sind Registration District.										
20	Karáchi	478,688	8,489	7,189	15,678	17·73	15·02	32·75	118·08	8·70	.....
21	Hyderabad	754,624	11,754	8,638	20,392	15·57	11·45	27·02	136·06	5·15	.....
22	Thar and Párkar	203,344	2,995	2,241	5,236	14·73	11·02	25·75	133·64	.....	.....
23	Shikárpur	852,986	15,323	12,217	27,540	17·96	14·32	32·28	125·41	8·11	.....
24	Upper Sind Frontier	124,181	2,161	1,684	3,845	17·40	13·56	30·96	128·33	12·46	.....
	Total for the Presidency ...	16,451,414	333,098	307,417	641,115	20·28	18·68	38·97	108·35	11·92	.....

ANNUAL FORM NO. II.—DEATHS *registered in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1890.*

1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8		
No.	Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Deaths registered.			Number of Males died to every 100 Deaths of Females.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during preceding five years.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Western Registration District.												
1	Khándesh	9,944	124·42	19,935	18,004	37,939	110·72	31·52	29·77	30·66	33·45	30·93	32·23
2	Násik	5,940	131·54	11,979	11,177	23,156	107·18	30·14	29·12	29·61	34·73	32·79	33·73
3	Thána	3,936	205·12	8,566	7,551	16,117	113·44	22·09	20·15	21·07	26·45	24·18	25·28
4	City of Bombay	22	35,145·27	10,685	9,546	20,231	111·93	20·53	18·57	19·51	24·11	22·10	23·10
5	Kolába	1,911	266·61	5,012	4,552	9,564	110·11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Central Registration District.												
6	Ahmednagar	6,666	112·69	11,844	10,653	22,497	111·18	31·04	28·42	29·97	34·70	32·43	33·58
7	Poona	5,348	168·40	11,378	10,221	22,599	111·32	25·01	22·94	23·98	29·44	27·04	28·20
8	Sholápur	4,521	128·84	10,193	9,423	19,616	108·17	34·57	32·76	33·70	37·77	35·95	36·92
9	Sátára	4,988	212·98	16,791	16,113	32,904	104·21	31·53	30·41	30·97	34·32	32·71	33·54
10	Ratnágiri	3,922	254·22	9,670	9,477	19,147	102·04	20·44	18·08	19·24	17·86	15·31	16·52
	Southern Registration District.												
11	Belgaum	4,657	185·53	13,697	13,238	26,935	103·47	31·52	30·82	31·17	29·78	27·96	29·02
12	Dhárwár	4,635	194·68	14,550	14,759	28,709	102·76	32·92	32·12	32·52	32·10	32·23	32·57
13	Bijápur	5,757	110·90	10,184	9,904	20,088	102·83	32·06	30·80	31·46	28·14	27·58	27·85
14	Kánara	3,911	107·85	7,074	6,193	13,267	114·23	31·72	31·15	31·47	28·21	28·24	28·26
	Eastern Gujarát Registration District.												
15	Surat	1,662	369·55	8,857	8,312	17,169	106·52	28·04	26·97	27·55	32·73	31·37	32·06
16	Broach	1,453	225·00	6,767	6,086	12,853	111·18	40·47	38·41	39·50	36·21	37·44	38·36
17	Kaira	1,609	500·18	15,533	13,374	28,907	116·14	36·40	35·02	35·75	32·10	30·70	31·58
18	Panch Mahális	1,613	158·38	7,062	2,713	5,775	112·86	23·34	21·89	22·70	21·78	20·61	21·21
19	Ahmedabad	3,821	224·10	18,577	16,493	35,070	112·63	12·28	11·76	11·97	34·13	31·50	33·05
	Sind Registration District.												
20	Karáchi	14,115	33·91	6,293	5,315	11,608	118·40	23·96	24·99	24·27	23·05	22·47	22·24
21	Hyderabad	9,030	83·57	7,475	6,007	13,482	124·44	18·96	17·20	17·87	18·74	17·49	18·16
22	Thar and Párkar	12,729	15·98	2,270	1,837	4,107	123·57	20·20	20·20	20·20	18·57	17·03	18·28
23	Shikárpur	10,601	85·29	12,155	9,461	20,616	117·91	24·20	21·14	24·17	17·76	16·97	17·20
24	Upper Sind Frontier	2,139	58·05	1,288	972	2,260	132·51	18·96	18·00	18·20	13·47	13·46	13·46
	Total for the Presidency ...	124,130	132·58	242,835	220,781	463,616	109·99	28·58	27·75	28·18	28·29	27·51	27·91

N.B.—Those born dead are not included in this or any other statements.

ANNUAL FORM No. III.—DEATHS *registered in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1890.*

1	2	3												4	1
No.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November	December.	Total Deaths registered during the year.	No.
	Western Registration District.														
1	Khándesh	2,814	2,546	3,879	4,838	3,286	2,246	2,744	3,624	3,151	2,674	3,353	2,784	37,939	1
2	Násik	1,698	1,367	2,696	2,330	1,522	1,471	1,837	2,012	1,593	1,494	2,780	2,406	23,156	2
3	Thána	1,193	1,390	1,558	1,464	1,109	1,091	989	1,276	1,013	1,110	1,549	2,075	16,117	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1,788	1,641	2,516	1,710	1,527	1,327	1,581	1,638	1,637	1,663	1,475	1,718	20,231	4
5	Kolába	996	747	1,000	827	692	682	716	810	724	664	767	909	9,564	5
	Central Registration District.														
6	Ahmednagar	1,432	1,198	2,180	2,793	1,449	1,398	2,083	2,318	1,815	1,666	2,370	1,815	22,497	6
7	Poona	1,541	1,242	2,394	2,624	1,419	1,219	1,634	1,889	1,518	1,778	2,125	1,916	21,599	7
8	Sholápur...	1,252	1,133	1,723	2,504	1,408	1,264	1,689	1,988	1,903	1,809	1,481	1,632	19,616	8
9	Sátára	2,092	1,744	2,482	4,001	2,350	1,986	2,906	4,022	3,216	2,837	2,806	2,432	32,904	9
10	Ratnágiri	1,816	1,570	1,709	1,507	1,391	1,365	1,679	1,826	1,440	1,514	1,541	1,759	19,147	10
	Southern Registration District.														
11	Belgaum	1,900	1,528	1,886	3,496	2,674	2,188	2,391	2,518	2,206	2,351	1,937	1,775	26,935	11
12	Dhárwár...	2,335	2,004	2,750	4,489	2,264	1,874	2,130	2,241	2,233	2,020	2,125	2,235	28,709	12
13	Bijápur	1,219	1,059	1,262	2,439	1,835	1,395	1,871	2,180	1,973	1,883	1,990	1,352	20,088	13
14	Kánara	1,213	1,016	974	1,273	1,158	1,169	1,331	1,259	967	908	941	1,058	13,267	14
	Eastern General Registration District.														
15	Surat	1,305	1,294	1,352	1,782	1,523	1,089	1,339	1,381	1,304	1,414	1,739	1,647	17,169	15
16	Broach	1,098	1,107	1,276	1,451	961	698	821	912	976	1,194	1,261	1,098	12,853	16
17	Kaira	2,148	2,453	3,122	3,121	2,047	1,797	2,192	2,310	2,090	2,760	2,624	2,213	28,907	17
18	Panch Mahals	441	405	617	711	488	378	436	445	392	482	504	473	5,775	18
19	Ahmedabad	3,595	3,526	4,167	3,702	2,222	1,609	2,013	2,532	2,753	3,061	3,079	2,811	35,070	19
	Sind Registration District.														
20	Karáchi	1,486	1,168	955	873	966	710	589	593	807	997	1,209	1,255	11,608	20
21	Hyderabad	1,502	1,309	1,356	1,334	1,121	768	733	781	890	1,218	1,331	1,139	13,482	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	475	495	465	451	277	270	238	196	248	353	338	391	4,107	22
23	Shikárpur	1,684	1,496	1,378	1,627	1,682	1,331	1,109	909	1,526	3,068	2,776	2,030	20,616	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	154	158	188	161	194	198	176	108	197	202	230	205	2,269	24
	Total for the Presidency	37,540	33,506	43,825	51,527	35,565	29,518	35,207	39,828	36,992	39,219	41,931	38,958	463,616	
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month... ...	2·28	2·04	2·67	3·13	2·16	1·79	2·14	2·42	2·25	2·38	2·55	2·37	28·18	

ANNUAL FORM No. IV.—DEATHS *registered according to Age in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1890.*

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13
No.	Districts.	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.		15 and under 20.		20 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and upwards.		No.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
	Western Registration District.																					
1	Khándesh	5,109	4,274	5,251	5,095	910	845	437	411	390	382	979	1,197	1,211	1,155	1,485	982	1,467	1,061	2,786	2,622	1
2	Násik	2,824	2,246	2,870	2,929	752	689	322	318	243	342	693	959	897	873	924	676	872	631	1,582	1,514	2
3	Thána	1,635	1,382	1,489	1,537	514	500	237	200	199	241	712	764	972	732	929	537	818	586	1,013	1,092	3
4	City of Bombay ...	3,185	2,693	1,269	1,421	238	263	186	320	359	642	1,363	1,288	1,152	730	975	567	986	621	972	992	4
5	Kolába	993	774	881	878	255	230	109	127	119	105	302	309	438	465	477	312	539	393	869	929	5
	Central Registration District.																					
6	Ahmednagar	3,434	2,715	2,819	2,591	596	480	232	231	238	273	584	753	753	749	816	592	850	689	1,582	1,680	6
7	Poona	2,366	1,882	2,371	2,149	491	395	206	273	278	352	776	909	946	871	897	709	1,059	870	1,918	1,820	7
8	Sholápur	2,903	2,331	2,704	2,578	500	447	214	219	209	305	565	630	662	661	679	550	688	656	1,059	1,067	8
9	Sátára	3,399	2,975	4,204	4,153	953	851	373	369	385	442	963	1,197	1,146	1,088	1,271	1,047	1,445	1,281	2,161	2,700	9
10	Ratnágiri	1,259	1,105	1,299	1,267	424	497	279	278	260	269	785	949	821	965	901	606	1,086	888	2,556	2,798	10
	Southern Registration District.																					
11	Belgaum	2,494	1,982	3,114	3,239	930	887	297	318	289	318	877	1,074	1,151	1,153	1,303	934	1,130	914	2,121	2,449	11
12	Dhárwár	3,483	2,798	2,629	2,687	711	622	249	251	285	392	1,049	1,474	1,296	1,384	1,396	1,015	1,377	1,170	2,072	2,396	12
13	Bijápur	2,136	1,719	3,000	2,980	673	656	213	179	164	190	581	749	659	698	757	578	762	637	1,256	1,487	13
14	Kánara	1,990	1,165	774	792	273	290	176	168	199	242	737	811	1,009	821	925	541	743	431	838	932	14
	Eastern Gujarát Registration District.																					
15	Surat	1,965	1,671	1,881	1,881	447	425	204	172	183	204	731	663	693	683	758	499	748	581	1,447	1,533	15
16	Broach	1,473	1,365	1,562	1,411	270	257	116	120	147	129	519	467	594	513	687	470	696	540	703	819	16
17	Kaira	2,738	2,932	3,396	2,941	565	453	320	274	346	257	1,194	1,014	1,456	1,024	1,651	957	1,791	1,256	2,076	2,246	17
18	Panch Mahals	532	524	492	526	134	143	93	67	83	83	280	247	342	279	392	225	369	228	344	391	18
19	Ahmedabad	3,033	2,704	4,487	4,282	889	797	391	298	427	313	1,686	1,360	1,807	1,517	1,865	1,342	1,886	1,524	2,093	2,416	19
	Sind Registration District.																					
20	Karáchi	1,591	1,531	837	842	344	315	182	147	177	158	584	637	719	477	594	327	488	277	777	604	20
21	Hyderabad	1,508	1,356	993	963	400	350	245	157	229	241	847	802	928	651	807	481	651	386	870	670	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	316	297	250	233	137	146	79	61	94	56	290	218	235	190	241	161	217	125	421	338	22
23	Shikárpur	2,766	2,628	1,887	1,769	562	453	239	170	299	238	912	981	1,115	887	1,119	663	1,032	603	1,233	1,049	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	399	263	237	171	74	57	32	32	33	13	102	101	107	89	114	66	116	72	173	108	24
	Total for the Presidency	53,074	45,327	50,693	49,209	11,952	11,048	5,522	5,147	5,520	6,203	17,934	19,571	21,109	18,514	21,993	14,807	21,816	16,400	33,222	34,552	
	Ratios per 1,000 living...	231·20	198·72	69·20	56·51	9·65	8·70	5·27	6·23	8·12	10·21	11·90	13·24	16·22	15·98	27·40	18·64	43·87	32·61	97·91	85·67	

ANNUAL FORM NO. V.—DEATHS *registered according to* CLASSES *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1890.*

1	2	3					4					5				
No.	Districts.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1881.					NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.					RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				
		Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other Classes.	Total.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other Classes.	Total.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other Classes.	Total.
	Western Registration District.															
1	Khándesh	92,297	1,143,533	1,146	255	1,237,231	2,147	35,786	2	4	37,929	23·26	31·29	1·74	15·83	30·66
2	Násik	35,294	742 877	2,644	391	781,206	1,141	24,980	13	22	23,156	32·33	29·58	4·92	56·26	29·64
3	Thána	36,471	728,257	39,059	3,580	807,367	584	14,602	866	65	16,117	16·01	20·05	22·17	18·15	19·96
4	City of Bombay	158,713	520,069	42,327	52,087	773,196	5,186	13,219	589	1,234	20,231	32·69	25·42	13·92	23·69	26·17
5	Kolába	23,811	455,425	791	2,803	482,830	454	9,049	23	38	9,564	19·06	19·87	29·08	13·56	19·81
	Central Registration District.															
6	Ahmednagar	39,592	706,565	4,821	250	751,228	1,239	21,215	37	6	22,497	31·29	30·03	7·67	24·00	29·95
7	Poona	42,036	846,811	2,503	2,271	900,621	990	20,477	84	48	21,599	23·55	24·18	8·84	21·14	23·98
8	Sholápur	43,967	537,643	625	252	582,487	1,196	18,407	3	10	19,616	27·20	34·24	4·80	39·68	33·68
9	Sátára	36,712	1,024,426	886	126	1,062,350	976	31,875	2	51	32,904	26·59	31·11	2·26	...	30·97
10	Ratnágiri	71,051	922,745	3,275	19	997,090	1,496	17,610	41	...	19,147	21·06	19·08	12·52	...	19·20
	Southern Registration District.															
		66,262	791,277	6,322	153	864,014	2,016	24,821	84	14	26,935	30·42	31·37	13·29	91·	31·17
11	Belgaum	100,622	779,875	2,356	54	882,907	3,136	25,462	40	71	28,709	31·17	32·65	16·98	...	32·52
12	Dhárwár	67,066	570,775	625	27	638,493	1,950	18,123	12	3	20,088	29·08	31·75	19·20	...	31·46
13	Bijápur	24,282	382,997	14,509	52	421,840	621	12,220	383	43	13,267	25·57	31·91	26·40	...	31·45
14	Kánara															
	Eastern Gujarát Registration District..															
15	Surat	55,547	545,370	622	12,659	614,198	1,588	15,337	4	240	17,169	28·59	28·12	6·43	18·96	27·95
16	Broach	67,248	256,505	115	3,062	326,930	2,406	10,394	...	53	12,853	35·78	40·52	...	17·31	39·32
17	Kaira	72,954	730,663	1,045	138	804,800	2,181	26,402	24	...	28,907	34·01	36·13	22·97	...	35·92
18	Panch Mahála	16,060	239,336	44	39	255,479	421	5,354	...	...	5,775	26·21	22·37	...	...	22·60
19	Ahmedabad	83,942	769,966	1,529	887	856,324	3,338	31,678	33	21	35,070	39·77	41·14	21·58	23·68	40·95
	Sind Registration District.															
20	Karáchi	393,117	79,819	4,674	1,078	478,688	8,908	2,549	25	126	11,608	22·66	31·93	5·35	...	24·25
21	Hyderabad	621,945	132,199	428	52	754,624	9,957	3,415	1	109	13,482	16·01	25·83	2·34	...	17·87
22	Thar and Párkar	157,634	45,692	14	4	203,344	2,142	1,320	...	645	4,107	13·59	28·89	...	...	20·20
23	Shikárpur	690,167	162,094	736	79	852,986	16,025	4,463	4	124	20,616	23·22	27·55	5·43	...	24·17
24	Upper Sind Frontier	110,381	13,558	230	12	124,181	1,906	337	...	17	2,260	17·27	24·86	...	...	18·20
	Total for the Presidency ...	3,107,171	13,128,587	138,326	80,330	16,454,414	72,307	386,095	2,270	2,944	463,616	23·27	29·41	16·41	36·65	28·18

N.B.—This and all the other statements refer to Natives only and not to Europeans. Hindus include Hindus of all castes—Jains, Brahmo or Prárthana Samáj, Shikhs, low castes and aboriginals. In the Western, Central, Southern and Gujarát Registration Districts aboriginals are included among Hindus, and in Sind among Mahomedans. "Other classes" include Jews, Pársis, Budhists and unspecified.

ANNUAL FORM NO. VI.—DEATHS *registered from* DIFFERENT CAUSES *in the* DISTRICTS *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1890.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11							12
							INJURIES.							RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.							
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Suicide.		Wounding or Accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	From all Causes.	No.
							Male.	Female.												For the year. / Mean of previous five years.	
	A.—DISTRICTS.																				
	Western Registration District.																				
1	Khándesh	1,187,760	41	385	29,951	4,699	6	11	209	42	268	1,576	36,920	0·03	0·32	25·22	3·96	0·22	1·33	31·08 / 32·59	1
2	Násik	732,671	35	22	16,848	2,159	4	3	113	24	144	2,563	21,761	0·05	0·03	22·99	2·95	0·20	3·48	29·70 / 33·62	2
3	Thána	780,001	206	158	12,492	676	15	13	251	112	391	1,859	15,782	0·26	0·20	16·01	0·87	0·50	2·38	20·23 / 25·92	3
4	Kolába	459,299	74	100	6,785	568	10	1	143	24	178	1,446	9,151	0·16	0·22	14·77	1·24	0·39	3·14	19·92 / 23·15	
	Central Registration District.																				
5	Ahmednagar	704,940	43	8	15,700	1,361	3	1	101	26	131	3,372	20,615	0·06	0·01	22·27	1·93	0·19	4·78	29·24 / 33·06	5
6	Poona	753,245	52	72	15,243	918	10	7	154	41	212	1,903	18,400	0·07	0·09	20·24	1·22	0·28	2·53	24·13 / 26·74	6
7	Sholápur	489,561	142	56	12,089	1,279	2	2	94	13	111	1,848	16,125	0·29	0·11	25·92	2·61	0·23	3·77	32·93 / 31·83	7
8	Sátára	1,010,868	1,045	89	25,192	1,982	16	30	150	35	231	3,132	31,671	1·03	0·09	24·92	1·96	0·23	3·10	31.33 / 31·18	
9	Ratnágiri	975,527	77	113	8,651	2,149	11	1	211	125	348	7,256	18,594	0·08	0·12	8·87	2·20	0·35	7·44	19·06 / 16·37	
	Southern Registration District.																				
10	Belgaum	809,824	684	138	14,061	5,671	23	38	198	33	292	4,412	25,258	0·85	0·17	17·36	7·03	0·36	5·15	31·19 / 29·47	1
11	Dhárwár	791,836	...	142	17,313	4,579	21	28	171	20	240	3,761	26,035	...	0·18	21·86	5·78	0·30	4·75	32·89 / 33·17	11
12	Bijápur	620,045	49	192	13,058	2,946	20	27	143	42	232	2,958	19,435	0·08	0·31	21·05	4·75	0·37	4·77	31·31 / 27·89	12
13	Kánara	397,450	...	325	7,607	706	11	1	150	23	185	3,841	12,664	...	0·99	19·82	1·78	0·47	9·66	31·86 / 28·61	13
	Eastern Gujarát Registration District.																				
14	Surat	491,125	...	86	11,686	813	8	14	144	31	197	1,400	14,182	...	0·17	23·79	1·65	0·39	2·85	28·88 / 32·80	14
15	Broach	278,170	...	117	10,196	117	3	7	93	31	134	847	11,411	...	0·42	36·65	0·42	0·48	3·04	41·02 / 39·01	15
16	Kaira	737,190	5	22	22,412	471	15	24	218	66	323	3,124	26,357	0·01	0·03	30·40	0·64	0·44	4·24	35·75 / 31·25	16
17	Panch Mahála	229,743	6	4	4,563	19	1	5	54	30	90	92	4,774	0·02	0·01	19·86	0·08	0·39	0·40	20·78 / 24·09	17
18	Ahmedabad	684,934	22	4	23,035	632	10	12	140	65	227	2,129	26,049	0·03	...	33·63	0·92	0·33	3·10	38·03 / 30·25	18
	Sind Registration District.																				
19	Karáchi	410,356	367	116	7,737	43	2	5	144	103	254	641	9,158	0·89	0·28	18·85	0·10	0·62	1·56	22·31 / 21·05	19
20	Hyderabad	709,429	9	244	11,426	47	16	10	164	165	355	174	12,255	0·01	0·34	16·11	0·07	0·50	0·24	17·27 / 17·42	20
21	Thar and Párkar	200,516	...	41	3,746	6	2	3	16	36	57	83	3,933	...	0·20	18·68	0·03	0·28	0·41	19·61 / 17·08	21
22	Shikárpur	769,913	...	24	17,741	38	8	8	197	159	372	113	18,288	...	0·03	23·04	0·05	0·48	0·15	23·75 / 17·86	22
23	Upper Sind Frontier ...	112,829	...	9	1,971	8	1	2	22	14	39	33	2,060	...	0·08	17·47	0·07	0·35	0·29	18·26 / 12·51	23
	Total of Districts	14,337,234	2,857	2,467	310,103	31,887	218	253	3,280	1,260	5,011	48,553	400,878	0·20	0·17	21·63	2·22	0·35	3·39	27·96 / 27·64	

ANNUAL FORM No. VI.—DEATHS *registered from* DIFFERENT CAUSES *in the* DISTRICTS *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1890*—continued.

No.	2 Districts and Towns.	3 Population according to Census of 1881.	4 Cholera.	5 Small-pox.	6 Fevers.	7 Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	8 Injuries. Suicide. Male.	Suicide. Female.	Wounding or Accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	9 All other Causes.	10 Total Deaths from all Causes.	11 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	From all Causes. For the year.	From all Causes. Mean of previous five years.	12 No.
	B.—TOWNS																					
	Khándesh District.																					
1	Dhulia	18,449	..	1	300	37	..	..	2	..	2	85	425	..	0·05	16·26	2·01	0·11	4·61	23·03	23·14	1
2	Nandurbár	6,841	..	..	122	66	2	..	..	1	3	3	184	..	..	17·83	8·19	0·44	0·44	26·89	33·91	2
	Chopda	13,932	..	2	165	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	169	..	0·14	11·84	..	0·14	..	12·13	20·46	3
4	Nasirabad	10,243	..	7	225	1	..	1	1	..	2	6	241	..	0·68	21·97	0·09	0·19	0·59	23·52	21·38	4
	Násik District.																					
	Násik	24,101	..	..	528	34	2	..	11	..	13	84	659	..	..	21·90	1·41	0·54	3·49	27·34	33·48	5
6	Yeola	17,685	..	..	340	79	..	..	4	..	4	113	536	..	..	19·22	4·47	0·22	6·09	32·00	39·81	6
7	Devlálí Cantonment	1,086	..	1	18	1	1	..	..	..	1	23	44	..	0·92	16·57	0·92	0·92	21·18	40·51	58·01	7
8	Málegaon do.	3,780	..	..	74	4	..	..	..	1	1	47	126	..	..	19·58	1·06	0·26	12·43	33·33	48·65	8
	Thána District.																					
9	Thána	14,150	..	..	144	29	..	2	3	..	5	35	213	..	..	9·96	2·09	0·34	2·42	14·73	21·44	9
10	Kalyán	12,910	20	..	55	12	..	1	10	..	11	24	122	1·55	..	4·26	0·93	0·85	1·80	9·45	18·13	10
11	City of Bombay	773,196	100	151	6,468	1,376	37	34	302	3	376	11,760	20,231	0·13	0·19	8·37	1·78	0·49	15·21	26·17	27·62	11
	Kolába District.																					
12	Panvel	10,351	..	..	60	20	1	..	4	..	5	41	126	..	..	5·80	1·93	0·48	3·96	12·17	15·84	12
13	Alibág	6,376	..	..	96	9	..	..	1	..	1	20	135	..	..	15·5	1·42	0·16	4·54	21·17	24·00	13
14	Mahád	6,804	..	..	88	15	..	1	5	1	7	42	152	..	..	12·93	2·20	1·03	6·17	22·33	19·82	14
	Ahmednagar District.																					
15	Ahmednagar	32,903	..	..	342	206	6	2	4	..	12	969	1,469	..	..	10·39	6·26	0·36	27·63	44·64	37·81	15
16	Sangamner	8,796	..	..	177	5	..	..	1	..	1	112	295	..	..	20·12	0·57	0·11	12·73	33·53	41·49	16
17	Ahmednagar Cantonment	4,589	..	..	62	28	..	..	..	..	..	28	118	..	..	13·51	6·10	..	6·10	25·71	18·98	17
	Poona District.																					
18	Poona City	99,622	12	3	1,250	122	1	2	14	1	18	790	2,195	0·12	0·03	12·55	1·22	0·18	7·08	22·03	30·64	18
19	Junnar	10,373	..	..	99	3	..	..	1	..	1	182	285	..	..	9·54	0·20	0·10	17·55	27·48	32·10	19
20	Poona Cantonment	25,042	..	..	356	31	1	..	11	..	12	236	635	..	..	14·22	1·24	0·48	9·42	25·36	28·35	20
21	Kirkee Cantonment	3,590	..	..	22	5	..	..	..	..	..	57	84	..	..	6·18	1·40	..	16·01	23·59	30·62	21
	Sholápur District.																					
22	Sholápur	59,890	6	..	1,615	120	3	2	11	1	17	385	2,152	0·10	..	26·97	2·15	0·28	6·43	35·93	33·73	22
23	Bársi	16,126	..	1	583	18	..	..	10	..	10	78	690	..	0·06	36·15	1·12	0·62	4·84	42·79	44·21	23
24	Pandharpur	16,910	9	..	417	125	..	2	7	1	10	88	649	0·53	..	24·66	7·39	0·59	5·20	38·37	50·56	24
	Sátára District.																					
25	Sátára	20,028	6	3	365	93	2	1	5	1	9	192	668	0·21	0·10	12·57	3·20	0·31	6·62	23·01	27·53	25
26	Karád	10,778	..	..	191	44	..	..	..	2	2	58	295	..	..	17·72	4·08	0·19	5·39	27·37	28·58	26
27	Wái	11,676	..	..	205	23	..	1	3	1	5	37	270	..	..	17·56	1·97	0·43	3·17	23·13	29·38	27
	Ratnágiri District.																					
28	Vengurla	8,947	..	..	77	8	..	..	5	..	5	157	247	..	..	8·61	0·89	0·56	17·55	27·61	25·48	28
29	Ratnágiri	12,616	..	3	87	90	..	..	2	2	4	122	306	..	0·24	6·89	7·13	0·32	9·67	24·25	21·40	29
	Belgaum District.																					
30	Belgaum	23,115	9	..	442	107	1	..	8	..	9	173	740	0·39	..	19·12	4·63	0·39	7·48	32·01	27·34	30
31	Gokák	10,307	8	1	162	116	1	..	3	1	5	29	321	0·78	0·09	15·72	11·25	0·49	2·81	31·14	32·99	31
32	Athni	11,186	108	1	144	119	..	..	9	..	9	76	457	0·65	0·09	12·87	10·64	0·80	6·79	40·85	30·31	32
33	Belgaum Cantonment	9,582	..	..	67	26	..	..	3	..	3	63	159	..	..	6·99	2·71	0·31	6·57	16·59	16·38	33
	Dhárwár District.																					
34	Dhárwár	27,191	..	..	435	32	3	2	21	..	26	459	952	..	..	16·00	1·18	0·95	16·88	35·01	31·15	34
35	Hubli	36,677	..	..	598	101	6	6	10	1	23	219	941	..	..	16·30	2·75	0·63	5·97	25·66	24·76	35
36	Gadag Bettigirl	17,001	..	..	253	250	1	..	3	..	4	18	525	..	..	14·88	14·70	0·23	1·06	30·88	22·12	36
37	Ranchennur	10,202	..	3	122	30	..	..	2	..	2	99	256	..	0·29	11·96	2·94	0·20	9·70	25·09	35·08	37
	Bijápur District.																					
38	Bijápur	11,424	6	16	276	133	2	4	8	2	16	36	483	0·53	1·40	24·16	11·64	1·40	3·15	42·28	30·02	38
39	Kaladgi	7,024	5	4	97	61	..	..	1	..	1	2	170	0·71	0·57	13·81	8·68	0·14	0·28	24·20	17·94	39
	Kánara District.																					
40	Kárwár	13,761	..	20	123	14	..	..	4	..	4	118	279	..	1·45	8·94	1·02	0·29	8·57	20·27	19·69	40
41	Kumta	10,629	..	11	122	39	..	..	7	..	7	145	324	..	1·03	11·48	3·67	0·66	13·64	30·48	26·90	41
	Surat District.																					
42	Surat	109,844	1	21	1,850	39	2	1	26	1	30	867	2,808	0·01	0·19	16·84	0·35	0·27	7·89	25·56	30·59	42
43	Bulsár	13,229	..	..	135	4	..	..	2	..	2	38	179	..	..	10·20	0·30	0·15	2·87	13·53	16·61	43
	Broach District.																					
44	Broach	37,281	..	90	691	14	1	..	10	3	14	153	962	..	2·41	18·53	0·38	0·38	4·10	25·39	31·80	44
45	Jambusar	11,479	..	..	156	17	1	..	6	..	7	300	480	..	..	13·59	1·48	0·61	26·13	41·82	43·79	45
	Kaira District.																					
46	Kaira	12,640	..	1	390	5	..	1	..	1	2	87	491	..	0·08	31·33	0·39	0·16	6·88	38·84	35·99	46
47	Nadiád	28,304	20	5	946	8	1	..	7	1	9	208	1,196	0·71	0·18	33·42	0·28	0·32	7·35	42·26	39·13	47
48	Borsad	12,228	..	..	192	9	..	2	2	4	8	106	315	..	..	15·70	0·74	0·65	8·67	25·76	23·74	48
49	Kapadvanj	14,442	..	1	493	12	..	..	5	..	5	37	548	..	0·07	34·14	0·83	0·34	2·56	37·94	36·76	49
	Panch Mahals District.																					
50	Godhra	13,342	..	39	464	2	..	..	2	..	2	72	579	..	2·92	34·78	0·15	0·15	5·39	43·40	21·64	50
51	Dohad	12,394	42	1	364	3	1	..	4	..	5	7	422	3·39	0·08	29·36	0·24	0·40	0·56	34·05	29·23	51
	Ahmedabad District.																					
52	Ahmedabad	124,767	50	..	4,847	100	2	1	22	1	26	1,415	6,438	0·40	..	38·85	0·80	0·21	11·34	51·60	46·00	52
53	Gogha	7,063	..	2	124	13	..	..	4	..	4	34	177	..	0·28	17·56	1·84	0·57	4·81	25·06	26·13	53
54	Viramgam	18,990	..	..	1,316	15	..	1	4	..	5	200	1,536	..	..	69·30	0·79	0·26	10·53	80·88	57·31	54
55	Dholka	17,716	..	..	546	41	..	..	8	2	10	248	845	..	..	30·82	2·31	0·56	14·00	47·70	29·32	55
56	Ahmedabad Cantonment	1,940	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	12·89	..	..	..	12·89	12·96	56

ANNUAL FORM NO. VI.—DEATHS *registered from* DIFFERENT CAUSES *in the* DISTRICTS *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1890*—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11							12
							Injuries.							Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Suicide. Male.	Suicide. Female.	Wounding or Accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	From all Causes. For the year	From all Causes. Mean of previous five years.	No.
	Karáchi District.																				
57	Karáchi	68,332	...	15	1,448	215	4	1	16	...	21	751	2,450	...	0·22	21·19	3·15	0·31	10·99	35·85	3·75	57
	Hyderabad District.																				
58	Hyderabad	45,195	...	2	1,056	...	3	1	14	4	22	147	1,227	...	0·04	23·37	...	0·49	3·25	27·15	30·53	58
	Thar and Párkar District.																				
59	Umarkot	2,828	...	...	156	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	174	...	...	55·16	0·35	...	6·01	61·53	32·89	59
	Shikárpur District.																				
60	Shikárpur	42,406	...	...	1,026	...	...	...	14	...	14	9	1,049	...	...	24·14	...	0·33	0·21	24·68	18·61	60
61	Sukkur	27,389	...	5	633	19	...	...	27	2	29	140	831	...	0·18	23·20	0·69	1·06	5·11	30·34	25·85	61
62	Lárkhána	13,188	...	...	389	...	...	...	8	...	8	51	448	...	...	29·50	...	0·61	3·87	33·97	25·71	62
	Upper Sind Frontier District.																				
63	Jacobabad	11,352	...	...	164	2	...	...	1	...	1	33	200	...	...	14·45	0·18	0·09	2·91	17·62	22·90	63
	Total of Towns ...	2,105,604	402	410	34,794	4,150	85	69	679	39	872	22,110	62,738	0·19	0·20	16·52	1·97	0·41	10·50	29·80	29·92	
	Total for the Presidency...	16,454,414	3,259	2,877	344,897	36,037	303	322	3,959	1,299	5,883	70,603	463,616	0·20	0·17	20·96	2·19	0·36	4·30	28·18	27·91	

N.B.—Districts A in this statement do not include the population or deaths of Towns B. In all the other statements "Districts" include Towns.
The total population of the Presidency includes Europeans, Eurasians and fighting-men numbering 11,576.

ANNUAL FORM NO. VII.—DEATHS *registered from* CHOLERA *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1890.*

1	2	3		4		5												6			7			8	9
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.														Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.				
No.	Districts.	Number in each District.	Number from which Deaths from Cholera were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which Deaths from Cholera were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean Ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh	26	8	2,679	10	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	11	26	1	...	...	20	21	41	0·03	0·04	0·03	1·79	1
2	Násik	10	3	1,629	3	...	...	...	...	...	12	22	...	...	...	...	1	16	19	35	0·01	0·05	0·05	2·15	2
3	Thána	12	7	1,889	19	42	47	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	123	111	115	226	0·27	0·29	0·28	2·57	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	...	...	39	15	9	...	1	3	12	6	7	2	1	5	64	36	100	0·14	0·12	0·13	0·44	4
5	Kolába	10	4	1,191	9	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	23	51	74	0·08	0·21	0·15	1·38	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar	14	4	1,231	9	...	...	...	...	...	4	23	6	5	5	...	...	10	24	43	0·05	0·06	0·06	2·02	6
7	Poona	12	3	1,181	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	7	34	21	34	30	64	0·07	0·07	0·07	1·83	7
8	Sholápur	10	7	709	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	76	30	31	89	68	157	0·30	0·24	0·27	3·11	8
9	Sátára	15	12	1,340	98	...	...	...	...	...	33	168	521	170	83	35	41	581	470	1,051	1·09	0·89	0·99	2·48	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	6	1,295	10	47	13	4	...	5	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	33	44	77	0·07	0·08	0·08	0·15	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	9	1,073	64	8	...	...	...	7	144	51	120	61	249	111	58	421	288	809	0·07	0·01	0·04	1·35	11
12	Dhárwár	18	...	1,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·38	12
13	Bijápur	10	5	1,139	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	20	7	26	32	28	60	0·10	0·09	0·09	2·07	13
14	Kánara	13	...	1,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	14
	Eastern Gujarát District.																								
15	Surat	10	1	780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2·46	15
16	Broach	8	...	403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	16
17	Kaira	11	2	577	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	17	8	25	0·03	0·02	0·03	0·63	17
18	Panch Mahals ...	7	2	673	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	26	22	48	0·19	0·17	0·19	0·03	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	6	857	6	5	...	...	1	1	3	37	23	2	...	...	...	37	35	72	0·18	0·08	0·05	1·59	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi	15	7	722	101	344	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	115	367	0·87	0·63	0·77	2·39	20
21	Hyderabad	14	1	1,704	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·85	21
22	Thar and Parker ...	8	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	22
23	Shikárpur	18	...	1,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier	4	...	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·07	24
	Total of the Presidency	285	88	24,735	377	505	114	24	2	15	201	305	700	299	443	227	358	1,749	1,580	3,329	0·27	0·20	0·20	1·61	

* The actual number of deaths that took place from cholera in the City of Bombay was 95, 5 less than that shown in the above table: as no details are now given by the Health Officer of the City of these 5 deaths, they are retained in this and other tables as originally intimated to this Office.

ANNUAL FORM No. VIII.—DEATHS *registered from* SMALL-POX *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1890.*

No.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.		5												6			7		8			9	No.
		Number in each District.	Number from which Deaths from Small-pox were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which Deaths from Small-pox were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total. Male.	Total. Female.	Total. Total.	No. of these Deaths among Children. Under 1 year.	No. of these Deaths among Children. Under 12 years.	Total Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Male.	Total Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Female.	Total Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Total.	Mean Ratio per 1,000, of previous five years.	
	Western Registration District.																										
1	Khándesh	26	22	2,619	113	56	84	81	67	42	18	7	3	8	1	6	22	226	169	395	86	300	0·36	0·28	0·32	0·5	1
2	Násik	16	4	1,629	5	2	1	...	...	4	...	2	...	9	3	...	2	12	11	23	6	16	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·36	2
3	Thána	12	8	1,880	61	9	20	35	24	19	10	9	8	8	4	4	8	76	82	158	32	101	0·18	0·21	0·20	0·20	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	...	...	5	25	46	24	16	11	12	4	1	4	2	1	74	77	151	48	57	0·17	0·26	0·19	0·25	4
5	Kolába	10	5	1,191	27	20	23	31	3	5	12	2	2	1	...	1	...	52	18	100	29	67	0·21	0·20	0·21	0·27	5
	Central Registration District.																										
6	Ahmednagar	14	3	1,331	3	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	5	8	1	6	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·13	6
7	Poona	12	9	1,181	28	6	28	13	2	9	1	3	6	1	...	6	...	48	27	75	15	45	0·11	0·06	0·08	0·32	7
8	Sholápur	10	8	709	28	17	14	14	3	1	...	5	...	1	2	...	...	25	32	57	19	32	0·08	0·11	0·10	0·14	8
9	Sátára	15	10	1,340	39	22	21	9	1	3	6	14	4	...	...	6	6	40	52	92	34	45	0·08	0·10	0·09	0·03	9
10	Ratnágiri...	10	8	1,295	41	9	8	17	23	15	25	4	1	2	...	5	7	55	61	116	26	65	0·12	0·12	0·12	0·14	10
	Southern Registration District.																										
11	Belgaum	11	9	1,073	38	20	13	12	20	9	5	10	9	9	24	4	5	76	64	140	25	80	0·18	0·15	0·16	·0	11
12	Dhárwár	18	13	1,281	65	20	31	28	16	14	11	4	9	3	1	5	3	72	73	145	32	78	0·16	0·17	0·16	·2	12
13	Bijápur	10	10	1,139	53	31	44	44	19	14	17	15	13	5	5	...	5	110	102	212	39	122	0·35	0·32	0·33	0·2	13
14	Kánara	13	8	1,107	60	82	60	52	56	31	34	18	6	7	5	4	2	179	177	356	67	114	0·80	0·89	0·84	0·30	14
	Eastern Gujarát Registration District.																										
15	Surat	10	5	780	20	2	30	41	8	5	5	...	...	2	1	1	12	68	39	107	22	74	0·22	0·12	0·17	0·98	15
16	Broach	8	6	403	43	52	66	71	10	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	110	207	68	102	0·57	0·69	0·63	0·92	16
17	Kaira	11	7	577	14	6	5	5	9	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	13	16	29	10	13	0·03	0·04	0·04	0·50	17
18	Panch Mahális	7	5	673	4	...	...	...	10	25	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	21	23	44	15	25	0·15	0·18	0·17	0·50	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	3	857	4	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	3	6	4	...	...	...	0·01	0·40	19
	Sind Registration District.																										
20	Karáchi	15	13	722	45	20	41	27	26	11	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	74	57	131	32	42	0·28	0·27	0·27	0·55	20
21	Hyderabad	14	14	1,104	82	116	46	16	43	11	3	...	1	...	9	...	1	131	115	246	72	122	0·32	0·33	0·33	0·33	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	8	6	72	22	9	2	8	15	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	15	41	6	23	0·23	0·16	0·20	0·12	22
23	Shikárpur	18	9	1,370	16	2	7	6	4	6	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	18	11	29	5	3	0·04	0·03	0·03	0·20	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	4	2	142	7	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	1	9	3	2	0·11	0·02	0·07	0·16	24
	Total for the Presidency.	285	178	24,535	818	509	571	557	384	254	177	114	70	58	59	48	70	1,507	1,370	2,877	606	1,524	0·20	0·20	0·17	0·22	

ANNUAL FORM No. IX.—DEATHS *registered from* FEVERS *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1890.*

No.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.		5												6			7			8	9
		Number in each District.	Number from which Deaths from Fevers were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which Deaths from Fevers were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total. Male.	Total. Female.	Total. Total.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Male.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Female.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Total.	Mean Ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh	26	26	2,679	2,471	2,186	1,978	3,116	4,073	2,651	1,722	2,189	2,905	2,523	2,204	2,882	2,334	15,958	14,805	30,763	25·23	24·48	24·86	23·74	1
2	Násik	16	16	1,629	1,534	1,295	1,061	2,121	1,890	1,155	1,021	1,287	1,443	1,135	1,048	2,351	2,001	9,098	8,710	17,808	22·89	22·69	22·79	23·36	2
3	Thána	12	12	1,880	1,733	1,131	1,106	1,263	1,187	864	848	710	964	775	887	1,294	1,632	6,653	6,038	12,691	15·99	15·43	15·71	18·94	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	...	...	574	485	999	563	549	437	521	505	469	485	400	481	3,547	2,921	6,468	7·63	9·47	8·37	8·22	4
5	Kolába	10	10	1,191	1,065	743	545	766	640	518	469	528	549	511	488	610	662	3,602	3,427	7,029	14·76	14·35	14·56	15·89	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar	14	14	1,331	1,290	1,002	824	1,695	2,357	1,079	982	1,398	1,568	1,159	1,102	1,792	1,323	8,556	7,725	16,281	22·42	20·90	21·67	22·80	6
7	Poona	12	12	1,181	1,085	1,133	933	2,003	2,336	1,146	898	1,231	1,408	1,316	1,316	1,740	1,510	8,872	8,098	16,970	19·49	18·18	18·84	19·53	7
8	Sholápur	10	10	709	703	963	869	1,474	2,236	1,171	976	1,309	1,459	1,377	1,288	1,117	1,068	7,961	7,343	15,304	27·00	25·53	26·27	22·80	8
9	Sátára	15	15	1,340	1,244	1,643	1,389	2,136	3,681	2,021	1,576	2,099	2,622	2,330	2,155	2,337	1,964	13,181	12,772	25,953	24·75	24·11	24·43	21·55	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	10	1,295	1,105	809	710	990	817	657	636	701	688	630	661	742	855	4,393	4,422	8,815	9·29	8·44	8·84	8·98	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	11	1,073	1,052	959	805	1,118	2,747	1,853	1,190	1,122	1,171	1,072	979	916	944	7,489	7,387	14,876	17·24	17·27	17·22	14·52	11
12	Dhárwár	18	18	1,281	1,281	1,395	1,200	1,933	3,732	1,533	1,155	1,254	1,282	1,311	1,227	1,209	1,400	9,385	9,336	18,721	21·23	21·18	21·20	18·71	12
13	Bijápur	10	10	1,139	1,097	710	626	856	2,097	1,407	947	1,242	1,315	1,189	1,169	1,019	854	6,710	6,721	13,431	21·13	20·95	21·04	16·68	13
14	Kánara	13	13	1,107	1,096	624	588	547	856	795	671	786	677	550	539	576	643	4,099	3,753	7,852	18·39	18·88	18·61	16·17	14
	Eastern Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat	10	10	780	748	1,021	991	1,035	1,474	1,238	819	1,060	1,100	1,022	1,128	1,420	1,363	6,996	6,675	13,671	22·86	21·65	22·24	22·77	15
16	Broach	8	8	403	388	914	911	1,069	1,313	838	582	695	790	822	1,019	1,108	982	5,845	5,199	11,043	34·68	32·81	33·78	31·20	16
17	Kaira	11	11	577	575	1,789	2,098	2,752	2,674	1,698	1,415	1,790	1,905	1,714	2,391	2,276	1,904	13,193	11,246	24,439	30·91	29·74	30·37	25·27	17
18	Panch Mahális	7	7	673	571	429	394	598	674	437	335	353	421	358	464	482	446	2,885	2,506	5,391	21·99	20·15	21·10	22·27	18
19	Ahmedabad ...	12	12	857	829	3,191	3,051	3,578	3,283	1,907	1,276	1,574	2,059	2,270	2,587	2,663	2,454	15,798	14,095	29,893	35·95	33·80	34·91	25·62	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi	15	15	722	722	900	929	821	753	828	571	438	399	570	826	1,073	1,077	4,910	4,275	9,185	18·46	20·10	19·19	15·29	20
21	Hyderabad	14	14	1,104	1,104	1,312	1,215	1,303	1,252	1,068	704	619	682	804	1,142	1,272	1,109	6,905	5,577	12,482	16·96	16·05	16·54	15·58	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	8	8	72	72	454	392	438	426	259	256	219	184	238	337	317	382	2,157	1,745	3,902	19·19	19·19	19·19	15·41	22
23	Shikárpur	18	18	1,370	1,370	1,627	1,425	1,321	1,569	1,630	1,264	992	800	1,452	3,007	2,729	1,975	10,657	9,137	19,794	23·12	23·31	23·21	16·13	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	4	4	142	142	142	152	183	156	191	182	162	96	177	231	222	191	1,205	930	2,135	17·17	17·22	17·19	11·67	24
	Total for the Presidency.	285	285	24,535	23,277	26,946	24,674	34,037	42,736	27,493	20,962	24,309	26,992	25,774	28,733	32,637	29,554	1,80,054	164,843	344,897	21·20	20·72	20·96	18·91	

ANNUAL FORM NO. X.—DEATHS *registered from* DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1890.*

1	2	3		4		5												6			7			8	9
No.	Districts.	CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		VILLAGES.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
		Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa were reported.													Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh	26	25	2,679	1,095	401	317	467	506	425	360	421	540	431	311	314	300	2,700	2,093	4,793	4·26	3·30	3·87	4·93	1
2	Násik	16	16	1,629	597	164	134	201	170	138	181	242	308	189	186	172	192	1,312	965	2,277	3·30	2·51	2·91	2·91	2
3	Thána	12	12	1,880	323	96	46	58	52	53	48	58	76	49	48	49	84	445	272	717	2·07	0·70	0·89	1·16	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	...	...	162	106	97	120	88	80	100	140	147	113	96	132	805	571	1,376	1·73	1·85	1·78	2·05	4
5	Kolába	10	10	1,191	286	63	49	44	46	37	48	71	92	56	31	30	47	351	261	612	1·44	2·09	1·27	1·67	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar	14	14	1,331	433	132	109	116	147	111	110	184	175	121	123	150	122	870	730	1,600	2·28	1·97	2·13	3·19	6
7	Poona	12	12	1,181	240	74	75	85	67	56	76	93	122	140	121	84	86	614	465	1,079	1·35	1·04	1·20	1·96	7
8	Sholápur	10	10	709	319	96	88	77	73	57	85	183	224	226	232	79	131	849	702	1,551	2·88	2·44	2·67	2·40	8
9	Sátára	15	15	1,340	379	138	97	106	101	100	112	260	358	328	239	155	148	1,154	988	2,142	2·17	1·86	2·01	2·51	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	10	1,295	601	161	142	126	111	127	128	283	350	204	206	179	230	1,236	1,011	2,247	2·61	1·93	2·25	1·81	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	11	1,073	762	450	352	336	315	418	492	752	716	691	636	488	393	3,176	2,863	6,039	7·31	6·67	6·99	7·13	11
12	Dhárwár	18	18	1,281	871	470	384	343	338	340	392	454	497	447	421	455	451	2,634	2,358	4,992	5·96	5·35	5·65	6·09	12
13	Bijápur	10	10	1,139	604	226	177	136	132	154	193	303	503	411	370	298	237	1,690	1,540	3,140	5·04	4·79	4·92	4·12	13
14	Kánara	13	13	1,107	280	44	42	28	40	59	53	68	123	48	106	67	81	426	333	759	1·91	1·67	1·80	1·68	14
	Eastern Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat	10	10	780	225	108	119	98	127	125	103	39	37	27	30	26	17	449	407	856	1·46	1·32	1·39	3·33	15
16	Broach	8	8	403	49	14	17	10	14	13	12	22	15	9	6	10	6	85	63	148	0·50	0·39	0·45	1·02	16
17	Kaira	11	11	577	134	76	80	71	79	53	62	18	25	14	12	11	4	289	216	505	0·67	0·57	0·33	2·12	17
18	Panch Mahals	7	6	673	8	2	1	9	...	3	2	5	...	...	1	1	...	12	12	24	0·09	0·09	0·09	0·56	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	11	857	171	82	67	97	68	59	75	78	74	59	55	53	34	453	348	801	1·03	0·83	0·94	1·99	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi	15	12	722	25	23	22	13	8	9	22	21	31	50	21	19	19	150	108	258	0·56	0·51	0·54	0·56	20
21	Hyderabad	14	9	1,104	33	3	2	6	3	2	3	4	...	6	4	12	2	19	28	47	0·05	0·08	0·06	0·11	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	8	4	72	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	3	4	7	0·03	0·04	0·03	0·13	22
23	Shikárpur	18	10	1,370	17	3	2	5	4	6	7	2	1	2	3	9	13	43	14	57	0·09	0·04	0·07	0·19	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	4	2	142	10	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	2	7	3	10	0·10	0·06	0·08	0·23	24
	Total for the Presidency.	285	260	24,535	7,467	2,990	2,428	2,530	2,623	2,428	2,642	3,663	4,410	3,657	3,276	2,768	2,732	19,682	16,355	36,037	2·32	2·06	2·19	2·65	

Annual Report of the Sanitary Department for 1890.

No. 2340.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st July 1891.

Letter from the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, No. 1384-B., dated 29th May 1891—Submitting the Annual Report of his Department for the year 1890.

RESOLUTION.—In the year under review 641,115 births were recorded as compared with 600,489 in the previous year. There was an increase in each registration district and in each Collectorate, except Dhárwár, Kánara, Broach and Ahmedabad, in none of which however was the decrease very marked. The registered rate per mille for the whole Presidency was 38·97, which shows an improvement on that of the previous year, 36·49. The rates recorded vary from 53·94 in Sholápur to 19·79 in the City of Bombay. The figures given in the statement contained in paragraph 15 of the report show that high rates are not confined to particular parts of the Presidency and it is clear that if the same care were exercised in all the districts, as is the case in the localities mentioned in the statement referred to, the birth-rate would considerably exceed that now registered. In the eighteen Collectorates of the Presidency proper the worst results are found in Thána, Kolába, Kánara, Ratnágiri and Ahmedabad, and in none of the Sind Collectorates are the figures satisfactory, though they show some improvement on those of the previous year. Thar and Párkar has not yet returned to the rate recorded in 1888, viz., 34·60. Owing to the immigration of labourers without their families into Bombay the birth-rate would naturally be below the average, but this cause does not, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, satisfactorily explain the very low rate, 19·79 per mille, registered. The registration of births among the urban population of Thána is very defective. The returns show 10·38 per mille, while the rate for the town of Thána is only 7·54. Instead of improving, the work in Thána is getting worse year by year, and this shows a regrettable lack of supervision on the part of the responsible officials. The Collector of Thána should enquire carefully into the matter and report the results to Government. The attention of the Collectors of Kolába, Ratnágiri, Kánara, Panch Maháls, and Ahmedabad, and of the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind, should be drawn to the fact that registration in their districts is extremely defective. It is hoped that when Circle Inspectors are appointed throughout the Presidency, and systematic tests taken by them, the results will improve considerably.

2. The number of deaths registered was 463,616 against 518,562 in 1889. The rate per mille was only 28·18 against 31·51 in 1889, and although the decrease in the actual number of deaths registered is in some measure due to the healthiness of the year, still, after allowing for this, it is evident that registration has not improved. In the City of Bombay, Broach and Ahmedabad, the deaths recorded exceeded the births and in Kánara the rates were very nearly equal. In some of these instances the results appear to be due to imperfect registration of births. The attention of the officers concerned should be drawn to the remarks in paragraph 38 of the report.

3. The marginal table shows the number of deaths arranged under the causes specified by the Government of India. The mortality from cholera was very small as compared with that in the previous two years and was also considerably below the average for the last ten years. The total number of deaths from this cause was 3,259, and of these, 1,051 occurred in Sátára, 809 in Belgaum, 367 in Karáchi and 226 in Thána. In no Collectorate was the rate as high as 1 per mille. Dhárwár, Kánara, Broach,

Causes of Deaths.	1889.		1890.	
	No.	Rate per 1,000.	No.	Rate per 1,000.
Cholera	32,431	1·97	3,259	0·20
Small-pox	7,066	0·43	2,877	0·17
Fevers...	346,878	21·08	344,897	20·96
Dysentery and Diarrhœa ...	48,202	2·93	36,037	2·19
Injuries	5,941	0·36	5,883	0·36
Other causes...	78,044	4·74	70,663	4·30
All causes	518,562	31·51	463,616	28·18

Shikárpur, Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier were entirely free from cholera, and the other Collectorates, with the exception of those already mentioned, were only slightly affected.

The number of deaths caused by small-pox was 2,877, which is considerably below the average. Some cases occurred in each Collectorate, those most affected being Khándesh, Kánara, Bijápur and Hyderabad, while in Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, and Upper Sind Frontier, the deaths were only 6, 8 and 9 respectively. Under the head fevers 344,897 deaths were registered, there being a slight decrease as compared with 1889. The highest rate per mille, 29·54, is found in the Eastern Gujarát District, and the lowest, 18·32, in the Western Registration District. Were it not that Government have reason to believe that the year was exceptionally feverish, due possibly either to the exceptional inundation or to the unusual cold, they would have viewed the high percentage of deaths from fever in Sind with some suspicion that it was due to carelessness in entering correctly the causes of death. The same defect is observed in several districts of the Presidency proper, notably in Thána and the Panch Maháls. This may possibly be due to imperfect registration in the remoter parts of these districts caused by the ignorance of the patels, and real improvement can hardly be expected until they are better educated, and understand more clearly the reasons for keeping these registers. The District officers should use their best endeavours to remove the existing imperfections.

The number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa was 36,037, the highest rates per mille being 6·99, 5·65, 4·92 and 3·87 in Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur and Khándesh respectively. Of the 5,883 deaths falling under the head "Injuries" 2,429 were caused by drowning, 1,218 by snake-bite, 616 by wounds, 192 by hanging, 126 by poison, 81 by wild beasts, and in 1,221 cases the cause of death is not given. The number of suicides reported is 625.

The Sanitary Commissioner should in future reports give any information that may be available regarding the deaths entered under "Other causes." These form a considerable proportion of the total number, and in some districts the ratio per mille from these unclassed causes is very high.

4. The attention of the District Magistrates concerned should be drawn to the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner on the state of registration of births and deaths in cantonments situated in their districts, and paragraphs 66 and 67 of the report should be communicated to the Military Department with reference to cantonments situated in quasi-foreign territory.

5. The Sanitary Commissioner has visited a fair number of municipal towns and inspected their sanitary arrangements. His remarks are not very hopeful, but it must be remembered that sanitation is as yet in its infancy in this Presidency, and the majority of Municipalities however willing they may be to improve the sanitation of the areas under their control, labour under the disadvantages of very limited pecuniary resources, and of having no skilled Sanitary Engineer to whom to apply for advice. The appointment of a Sanitary Board will remove the latter difficulty and Government may look for some improvement at least in the larger municipal districts. It is not necessary to notice in detail Dr. MacRury's remarks on the municipal towns visited by him, but the several Collectors should be asked to take note of the observations of the Sanitary Commissioner on the places under their authority, and to report what steps, if any, are taken or proposed for dealing with the evils pointed out in the report. At Pánchgani it would seem desirable to introduce the Village Sanitation Act. The Collector of Sátára should be requested to report if this is feasible, and if it is, he should also report whether it is desirable and how he intends to proceed in the matter. With reference to the last clause of Dr. MacRury's remarks on Mahábaleshvar, that officer should be referred to Government Resolution No. 3752, dated 18th September 1890, which disposes of the questions referred to by him.

6. The cases of infectious disease on board vessels entering the Port of Bombay were 27 in number, 13 being cases of small-pox, 13 of measles, and 1 of chicken-pox. No cases of cholera were detected, and the return of pilgrims

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...era infe... ed ports of Jeddah was not followed by any outbreak of ...the City o... Bombay. During the year quarantine was not imposed ...foreign port a... inst arrivals from Bombay. Government are pleased to ...that an improv... ment has taken place in the condition of the harbour and ...oreshore, but the Sa... tary Commissioner's remarks show that much still remains to be done, and the ... attention of the Port Trustees and of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, should be invited to this important matter.

7. The admini... ration of the Department throughout the year has been satisfactory. Dr. ... McRury should be thanked for his interesting and comprehensive report.

W. L. HARVEY,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Sanitary C... mmissioner for the Government of Bomba...
The Surgeon G... neral with the Government of Bombay,
The Commissio... er in Sind,
The Commissio... er, N. D.,
The Commissio... er, C. D.,
The Commissio... er, S. D.,
All Collectors ... nd District Magistrates in the Presiden... proper and Sind,
The Municipal ... Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
The Director o... Land Records and Agriculture,
The Compiler, ... General Administration Report for 1890-9...
The Military D... partment of the Secretariat.

With copies of the report.

The Chairman ... Bombay Port Trust (with extract paragraphs 152—166 of the Sanita... y Commissioner's report),

The Revenue ... epartment of the Secre... riat,
The Financial ... Department of the Secre... riat.

With reference to the penultimate sentence of paragraph 5 of this Resolution, and to Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 1435, dated 23rd April 1891.

The Governme... t of India,
The Secretary ... f State for India.

By letter.